

# DAILY REPORT

## Asia & Pacific

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OPPOSITION TO FOCUS DIET ON NUCLEAR ARMED SUBS

OW091257 Tokyo KYODO in English 1248 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo Jan 9 KYODO -- Opposition parties said Monday they will grill the government in a resumed Diet session over controversial accounts in a U.S. Naval publication indicating that two U.S. nuclear-armed submarines made repeated port calls to Japan between 1959 and 1964.

The opposition camp strongly reacted against the port calls by the 3,515-ton Growler and 3,650-ton Grayback to Yokosuka port, southwest of Tokyo, suggested in the "Dictionary of American Naval Ships." The opposition claimed if the accounts are true, it was grave violation of Japan's three nonnuclear principles which ban production, possession or introduction of any nuclear arms. The opposition parties said they will grill the government on the revelation while pressing the government to refer to the U.S. Government about it.

The No 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party also denounced the government for trampling on the principles by allowing the United States to bring in nuclear arms into Japan. The centrist Komeito said both the Japanese and U.S. Governments are to blame for the introduction of nuclear arms into Japan, as indicated in the U.S. Naval official publication.

While regretting the indicated introduction of nuclear arms into Japan, the moderate opposition Democratic Socialist Party called the government to account for it while describing it as a betrayal against the party which had proposed a Japan-U.S. agreement against any introduction of nuclear arms. The Japan Communist Party said the accounts in the U.S. naval publication revealed by careless mistake the U.S. introduction of nuclear arms into Japan on which the party repeatedly grilled the government.

Resenting the revelation which infringed the nonnuclear principles, the minor opposition United Social Democratic Party said it will propose to hold a Japan-U.S. special meeting to strictly implement the present "prior consultation scheme" on such introduction of nuclear arms.

ABE MEETS ASEAN ENVOYS, VIEWS TIES WITH USSR

OW100837 Tokyo KYODO in English 0749 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo Jan 10 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Tuesday Japan maintains active approaches to non-communist Southeast Asian nations, while persuading Vietnam to moderate its stance.

Abe made the remarks in a luncheon meeting with ambassadors from five of the six member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Brunei, which became an ASEAN member last week, was not present at the meeting.

On behalf of fellow ambassadors, Malaysian Ambassador Datuk Haj Jamal ad-Din Abu Bakr called for Japan's market opening to ASEAN commodities and closer cooperation in science and technology as well as exchange of juveniles between Japan and the ASEAN, Japanese officials said. Abe was quoted as saying Japan would steadily develop relations with the ASEAN countries in the politics, economy and other fields. ASEAN groups the Philippines, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and Brunei.

Abe said Japan would invite Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja of Indonesia, which is to represent the ASEAN, to Japan, according to the officials. Details of the visit are subject to arrangement through diplomatic channels, Abe said.

Answering a question raised by the ambassadors, Abe said Japan's stance toward Vietnam remains unchanged. Japan is requesting Vietnam to withdraw its forces from Kampuchea and supporting the tripartite anti-Vietnamese coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea. Abe reiterated the Japanese Government has no intention of resuming economic aid to Vietnam, unless Hanoi withdraw its forces from Kampuchea, according to the officials. Abe added, however, Tokyo is trying to persuade Vietnam to moderate its policy. As part of these efforts, a ranking Foreign Ministry official visited Hanoi last month for discussion with Vietnamese Government officials, Abe told the envoy.

Explaining Japan's foreign policy themes in the new year, Abe said he would like to improve the severed relations with the Soviet Union, the officials said. He told the ambassadors he hopes to hold "consequent discussion" with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in Tokyo on the bilateral territorial issue and the Soviet military buildup in the Far East as part of political dialogues between the two countries in addition to the existing contacts in the economic and cultural fields. Abe was quoted as saying: "I believe the Soviet Union is ready to make dialogue with us, too."

PROPOSAL OF NORTH, SOUTH KOREAN TALKS WELCOMED

OW091119 Tokyo KYODO in English 1112 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo Jan 9 KYODO -- Japan welcomes a reported North Korean proposal for direct talks with South Korea and the United States if they would promote dialogue between the two Koreas, a high ranking official said Monday. The official, who asked not to be named, told reporters China and the United States may shortly discuss the North Korean proposal made twice last year through China. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang is now in the United States and is scheduled to hold talks with President Ronald Reagan Tuesday local time. Sources at the South Korea Foreign Ministry said last weekend North Korea made the first proposal before the October 9 bombing in Rangoon, said to have been engineered by North Korean agents, and the second early in December.

NAKASONE SEEKS MEASURES TO SETTLE TRADE ISSUE

OW101035 Tokyo KYODO in English 0947 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo Jan 10 KYODO -- Concerned over possible fresh U.S. criticism of Japan's trade policy during the upcoming presidential election campaign, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Tuesday ordered his top aide to work out a set of measures in the next few months to settle bilateral trade problems, including expansion of beef and citrus fruit imports.

Nakasone gave the instruction to former International Trade and Industry Minister Masumi Esaki after the official accepted Nakasone's request for his continued help as a foreign trade troubleshooter at the head of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) special Commission on International Economic Affairs.

The prime minister urged Esaki to map the measures out quickly, by April at the latest, in a move regarded by political sources as designed to throw support behind President Ronald Reagan's administration, expected to face protectionist pressures in this election year. Also prompting Nakasone to take the action was the imminent expiry -- March 31 -- of an agreement setting import quotas for American beef and citrus, the sources said.

Esaki later told reporters the LDP commission will focus its discussions on three subjects -- liberalization of Japan's financial and service markets, goods procurements by Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation (NTT), including the U.S.-sought purchase of communication satellites, and expansion of import quotas for farm produce. The planned trade package is also aimed at placating European complaints about access to the Japanese market ahead of the next summit meeting of seven industrial democracies to be held in London in June, Esaki indicated. Esaki said he would visit Washington if so requested by the U.S. side and added the commission would call the first meeting soon, possibly this week.

The move followed a meeting between U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield and Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Shinjiro Yamamura earlier Tuesday. Mansfield conveyed to Yamamura Washington's determination to quickly seek mutually acceptable solutions to pending issues, notably U.S. demands for increased Japanese imports of U.S. beef and citrus, officials said.

In a related development, the Agriculture Ministry announced Japan and the United States would hold informal working-level talks in Tokyo January 20-21 to discuss the beef and citrus trade issue. It will be their first talks on the issue since the two countries failed to reach agreement at the previous session three months ago.

The U.S. delegation to the Tokyo negotiations will include deputy U.S. Trade Representative Michael B. Smith and Agriculture Undersecretary Daniel Amstutz. Heading the Japanese team will be Hiroya Sano, head of the Agriculture Ministry's Economic Affairs Bureau.

#### ABE URGES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO DEFENSE BUDGET

OW091029 Tokyo KYODO in English 1021 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo Jan 9 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Monday met Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita and called for his special consideration to spending for defense and official development assistance (ODA) in formulating the fiscal 1984 national budget. Takeshita gave no immediate reply but pledged to meet Abe before the Finance Ministry makes its budget plans January 20, indicating he would take Abe's request into account, official sources said. Abe made the calls as the United States is calling for increased Japanese spending for defense and Japan has pledged to increase its ODA to developing countries, the sources said. Abe is scheduled to go to Washington later this month for talks with U.S. officials on bilateral and international issues.

#### FINANCE OFFICIALS PREDICT AUSTERE BUDGET

OW091233 Tokyo KYODO in English 1215 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo Jan 9 KYODO -- The nation will have another extra austerity budget in the new fiscal year beginning in April, with total expenditures trimmed to some 50,400 billion yen (217.24 billion dollars), little unchanged from this fiscal year's 50,379.6 billion yen (217.15 billion dollars), Finance Ministry officials said Monday.

This basic policy on budget compilation was adopted in line with instructions given by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. The prime minister outlined a three-point policy at a joint meeting of his Cabinet members and ruling Liberal-Democratic Party executives. This called for slashing fiscal 1984 net spending -- total expenditures minus bond servicing expenses and tax bounties to local governments -- to below this fiscal year's level, increasing non-tax revenues as much as possible through the sale of more national property, and reducing the amount of deficit-covering bond issue as much as possible.

The Finance Ministry officials said that the fiscal 1984 public works spending, an important budget ingredient which has a major pump-priming effect, will be cut by 2.3 percent to some 6,500 billion yen (28 billion dollars), the first cut since fiscal 1957. Annual budget outlays on public works projects have been kept unchanged for the last four years running at 6,655.4 billion yen (28.69 billion dollars) as the Finance Ministry toils to put the nation's house in order. The officials said that tax revenues in the new fiscal year are estimated at 34,500 billion yen (148.7 billion dollars). Non-tax revenues are estimated at 3,000 billion yen (12.9 billion dollars).

The government plans to raise 12,900 billion yen (55.6 billion dollars) in new national bonds to make up for the gap, compared with 13,345 billion yen (57.5 billion dollars) scheduled for this fiscal year, the officials said. They said the total budget expenditures may slightly increase depending on some uncertain factors, but added there won't be any significant increase.

#### Nakasone Urges Spending Cuts

OW091245 Tokyo KYODO in English 1226 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Tokyo Jan 9 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday called for a sharp reduction of fiscal spending and renewed his pledge of a substantial income tax cut in fiscal 1984 starting next April.

The fiscal 1984 budget should represent the government's crucial effort to reconstruct the deficit-ridden national finances. Therefore, expenditures as a whole should be thoroughly reduced and rationalized, and "net" expenditures should be kept lower than the previous year's level, he told the year's first conference of government and Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) leaders. "Net" spending means the general account expenditure minus debt-servicing expenses and national tax allocations to local governments.

The prime minister also reaffirmed that the government will carry out an income tax cut of 800 billion yen (3.4 billion dollars) in the new fiscal year. He said, however, that the government will review the tax system as a whole in line with changes in the social and economic circumstances while pursuing the principle of "fiscal reconstruction without tax increase."

The prime minister had previously declared his principle of "no tax increase" signifies maintaining the present ratio of tax revenues to national income, leaving open the possibility of tax and adjustment and increases within its framework in order to compensate for the income tax cut.

Nakasone also told government and ruling party leaders that non-tax revenues should be drastically boosted, and called for the maximum possible reduction of deficit-covering national bond issues.

The Finance Ministry is expected to submit its draft fiscal 1984 budget to the Cabinet meeting on January 20.

The prime minister's remarks Monday were generally interpreted as a veiled attempt to forestall opposition to a drastic spending cut from the business circles and government agencies by stressing the strained fiscal circumstances.

Just as the prime minister was calling for a belt-tightening stance, the nation's business leaders decided to put up firm resistance to the Finance Ministry's plan to hike corporate taxes as a means of offsetting a revenue drop due to the income tax reduction. The Federation of Economic Organization (Keidanren), grouping big businesses, decided to step up an opposition movement on the ground the proposed tax hike runs counter to the principle of "fiscal reconstruction without tax increase." It decided that the "committee of five for promotion of administrative reform" formed by major economic organizations, will meet with the LDP's top executives Friday to express opposition to a corporate tax increase and call for a speedup in administrative reform, Keidanren sources said.

The committee consists of Keidanren President Yoshihiro Inayama, Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Tadashi Sasaki, chairman of the Japan Committee for Economic Development (Keizai Doyukai), and Kosai Hyuga, president of the Kansai Economic Federation (Kankeiren).

In Osaka, meanwhile, Hyuga and other business leaders in Kansai (Western Japan) met and adopted a petition to the government expressing firm opposition to the planned corporation tax increase. They agreed that the tax hike will sap the vigor of the private sector.

In another tax-related development Monday, the Finance Ministry submitted a plan for revision of the system of tax payment by self-assessment to a meeting of the LDP's taxation system council. The plan is designed to tighten taxation procedures for self-employed persons, which have been sharply criticized by wage earners as being too lenient and partial.

However, most of the council members expressed opposition or cautious views about the plan. They voiced concern that it would result in unduly strengthening the powers of the state regarding tax collection.

Indications are that the ministry will have to water down the plan calling for mandatory bookkeeping for tax purposes, among other things. The LDP council also studied a possible revision of tax exemption measures for interest and dividend income up to certain limits. However, it decided to put off a decision on the matter until August at the earliest. The Council is now studying amendment of the taxation system, which will be required by the government's income tax plan and related increases in other taxes.

VRPR ON PYONGYANG OVERTURE FOR U.S. TALKS, ROK REACTION

SK100633 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Station commentary: "Who Conducts Disguised Peace Offensive?"]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan group has recently been raving that the North, before and since the incident in Burma, proposed direct talks with the United States, and that it is repeating the call of the past and conducting a false [wijang] peace offensive without admitting responsibility for the incident in Burma. It can be said that this is indeed a wanton absurdity.

Above all, if it were true that the North proposed a direct dialogue with the United States, it would be the stand which the North has invariably maintained for peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification. Thus, it can be said that this is just.

As you all know, what is important now for the achievement of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and to make the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea. If the United States would conclude a peace agreement with the North and withdraw the U.S. troops from South Korea, our nation would be able to reunify the country with its own efforts and in a peaceful way. This is why the North has asked the United States several times to negotiate on the question of replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement. Such a proposal by the North is a just one based on the prevailing conditions in which South Korea is a complete U.S. colony and the real ruler of South Korea is the United States.

The ringleader in aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula to an extreme degree is the United States, and the main obstacle to peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification is none other than the United States. When this fact is taken into consideration, it is, in every aspect, an entirely just and patriotic act for the North to propose a direct dialogue with the United States for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has raved that the North's proposal for direct dialogue with the United States is a false peace offensive. This is indeed ridiculous gibberish.

What is more nonsensical is that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has raved that the North has repeated the call of the past and is conducting a false peace offensive without admitting responsibility for the incident in Burma.

As the truth has been fully disclosed at home and abroad, the incident in Burma was an international intrigue which traitor Chon Tu-hwan concocted and carried out to extricate himself from the inextricable predicament. Therefore, the broad social circles of the world, such as those in Norway, Switzerland, Bangladesh, and Nepal, are strongly denouncing the Rangoon bomb blast and branding it as an intrigue concocted by traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

Despite all of this, the Chon Tu-hwan group is running wild in order to shift responsibility for the incident onto the North and is spouting a stream of far-fetched gibberish that the North has not admitted responsibility for the incident in Burma, while raving that the North is conducting a false peace offensive, and so on. This is indeed a sophism similar to a thief crying stop thief.

In actuality, those who oppose peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification and conduct a false peace offensive are none other than the United States and its stooge the Chon Tu-hwan ring. They advocate peace in words, but in deeds, they are running with bloodshot eyes and drastically beefing up armed forces and staging war exercise commotions to prepare for a war of northward invasion.

In particular, following the South Korean junket by U.S. warmonger Reagan, strengthening of the combat capabilities of the U.S. forces in South Korea and the South Korean Armed Forces is being further accelerated and the reckless playing with fire aimed at igniting a new war of aggression on the Korean peninsula is becoming more undisguised with each passing day. Peace has been babbled about by the same mouth that has raved about the staging of the "Team Spirit-84" joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise, the largest of its kind in history. This clearly shows that the peace they advocated is a sheer lie and is a synonym for war.

In a nutshell, the raving of the Chon Tu-hwan group that the North is conducting a false peace offensive and so on is a shameless absurdity aimed at heightening the sentiment of North-South confrontation and animosity among people, at misleading public opinion at home and abroad, and at concealing its false peace offensive and stand against reunification.

No matter what it may say, the Chon Tu-hwan group cannot mislead public opinion at home and abroad and deceived the people.

Our masses will never accept the criminal act of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which persists in the false peace offensive and maneuvers against the reunification in order to oppose peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification and to realize its wild ambition for long-term office.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring must immediately do away with such an absurdity and step down from power in accordance with the unanimous demand of the people.

#### FURTHER DENUNCIATION OF CHON NEW YEAR SPEECH

##### VRPR Dialogue

SK061316 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Dialogue from the program "Focus on Topics"]

[Text] [Unidentified announcer] How are you, people? In this hour today, we will briefly discuss the so-called new year speech by traitor Chon Tu-hwan with Madam Yun Chong-won of this station. How are you?

[Madam Yun] How are you?

[Announcer] On 1 January, Chon Tu-hwan made a so-called new year speech. In short, it was I think, nothing but hackneyed gibberish embroidered with wicked and absurd remarks aimed at cheating the people. In his new year speech, he was enthusiastic about propagandizing his achievements, saying that solid progress was made last year -- as if any achievement had been made last year. Is this not preposterous?

[Madam Yun] Yes, it is really shameless of him. If we talk about the so-called achievements of Chon Tu-hwan last year, we should cite his acts against the country and the people, such as running wild to thoroughly turn South Korea into a double colony of the United States and Japan and into a powder magazine for nuclear war. Next, we should cite his acts of running amok in the scheme to provoke a new war by fabricating all kinds of trickery and inciting South-North confrontation and of further intensifying the suppression of the people.

We should also cite his acts of devoting himself, in actuality, to various kinds of corruption and irregularities and of causing the people to live in dire distress, while crying for integrity and no corruption.

In a word, we should say that last year was tainted with all kinds of acts by traitor Chon Tu-hwan against the country and the people, as well as acts of corruption and irregularities, including his flunkeyist and nation-selling acts and his schemes of war and division.

Let us cite a few instances among his numerous crimes. In the middle of November last year, Chon Tu-hwan invited U.S. President Reagan, and held secret talks with him. He begged for the perpetual stationing of the U.S. forces in South Korea and for an increase in the military capability of the forces. He begged for the lethal weapons necessary for modernizing the South Korean Army.

In mid-January, he invited Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, and held nation-selling talks with him. Through the conclusion of negotiations on a \$4-billion military related loan, he opened broad opportunities for a reinvasion to the Japanese rascals. He ran wild in fabricating the South Korea-U.S.-Japan triangular military alliance. In actuality, this was an unpardonable act against the country and the people aimed at more thoroughly turning South Korea into a U.S.-Japanese double colony, military base, and forward base for a nuclear war.

[Announcer] Yes. All last year, the Chon Tu-hwan ring committed every kind of criminal act to bring the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war by continuing to stir up the rackets of various war games for a war of northward invasion, including the largest-ever "Team Spirit-83" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise, did it not?

[Madam Yun] It did. It would be difficult for us to enumerate Chon Tu-hwan's endless criminal acts. He engaged in vehement anticommunist tricky propaganda by fabricating various cases. He fabricated, in conspiracy with the United States, the incident of the Korean Airlines plane -- the plane which was used for military reconnaissance -- which caused the loss of several hundred lives last September. He cooked up the explosion in Rangoon, Burma in October in order to attain his ugly political goal.

Meanwhile, with the general meeting of the IPU as momentum, he ran wild in the two Koreas plot.

He indulged in acts of corruption and in irregularities through large-scale scandals, including the large-scale Myongsong business group loan scandal and the Chohung Bank scandal, which have already been exposed.

[Announcer] In this connection, it is really brazen for Chon Tu-hwan to have talked about his achievements in his New Year speech.

[Madam Yun] It really is.

[Announcer] In his New Year speech, Chon Tu-hwan made absurd remarks about peace and reunification. What do you think of this?

[Madam Yun] This also is the shameless gibberish of a warmonger. As you know, on the occasion of the ending of the old year and the beginning of the new, Chon Tu-hwan created an extremely tense situation by handing down an emergency alert order and touring South Korean Army bases along the cease-fire line. An announcement was made at the end of the year that "Team Spirit-84," the South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise, would be waged beginning 1 February. It is said that a total of some 207,000 personnel, including approximately 60,000 U.S. forces and 147,000 South Korean Army soldiers, will participate in the largest "Team Spirit-84" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise. It is also said that much new military equipment will be mobilized. This is aimed at provoking a new war of northward invasion, a nuclear war. Thus, at the very beginning of the new year, the danger of a war on the Korean peninsula is increasing daily.

[Announcer] I really cannot restrain indignation. On the first day of the new year, the man who is making the situation on the Korean peninsula tense and bringing the situation to the brink of war, dared to clamor: I hope for peace and reunification; I hope that peace and justice bloom.

This is the gibberish of a shameless swindler, aimed at mocking our people and misleading public opinion, is it not?

[Madam Yun] That is correct. To achieve genuine peace on the Korean peninsula, such war provocation maneuvers that cause tension should be stopped. It is ridiculous to talk about peace and reunification while constantly waging military exercises, including the unprecedented "Team Spirit-84" South Korea-U.S. joint drill, the target of which is a war of northward invasion. It is obvious that war and peace are not compatible.

If Chon Tu-hwan genuinely wants peace and reunification on the Korean peninsula, he should stop the powder-reeking war drill commotions and the new war provocation maneuvers and demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops, the cancerous agents obstructing peace and reunification, from South Korea.

This notwithstanding, he babbled about peace, clamoring from the outset of the new year that he will stage the unprecedently large-scale war drill. This is an unpardonable act of mocking the people.

[Announcer] You are right. In his New Year address, Chon Tu-hwan said that he will pray for the blooming of justice. This is also nonsense.

[Madam Yun] That is true. It is ridiculous that there is a word for justice in the South Korean society. It is absurd of Chon Tu-hwan, who has turned South Korea into a fascist rampage in which treachery executes patriotism and injustice strangles justice, to talk about justice. Who is Chon Tu-hwan? He is a fascist murderer, without match, who cruelly killed tens of thousands of righteous Kwangju citizens who rose up demanding independence, democracy, and reunification. It is Chon Tu-hwan who, on various charges, jailed patriots who demanded social justice, and who has mercilessly suppressed them. It is also Chon Tu-hwan who has indulged in injustice, and engaged in various types of corruptions and irregularities. The fact that such a wretch spits out the word justice is truly an insult and challenge to our people.

[Announcer] In his New Year address, Chon Tu-hwan babbled that he wished every family happiness, and he prayed for a year free of anxiety and unrest and full of happiness and peace.

[Madam Yun] It is ridiculous for Chon Tu-hwan, who has a wolf-like face, to make such remarks. Hoping that South Korean society, in which democracy and civil rights have been completely obliterated and fascist suppression is rampant, will be free of anxiety and unrest and full of happiness and peace is a foolish dream, like hoping for the blossoming of a rose in a garbage can. It is absurd to hope that this year will be a year free of anxiety and unrest under circumstances in which the tentacles of the fanatics of the National Security Planning Agency spread deep into every family, making it impossible for anyone to talk freely.

In reality, thousands of patriotic youths and people, including those involved in the arson incident at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan, who have turned out in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization, are groaning behind bars. Look at the picture of the society now greeting the new year. In Seoul alone, about 10,000 policemen are mobilized to engage in the commotions of intensively checking the people. In addition, some 27,000 residents, who are believed to be antigovernment and are, therefore, on the black list, are being watched and shadowed every day and night. Furthermore, the Chon Tu-hwan ring sharply hiked prices and various public fares and increased the burden of the people, thus plunging their lives into inextricable distress. Under these circumstances, how can our people, who are barely surviving, enjoy happiness and peace free of anxiety and unrest?

[Announcer] It is not accidental that our people are angry with Chon Tu-hwan's so-called New Year address, calling it balderdash to deceive the people and jargon to mislead public opinion.

[Madam Yun] That is true. However desperately Chon Tu-hwan may try to use all kinds of tricks and machinations and to play with various words to hide his nature as a bellicose element and splittist and to cover his dirty face as a fascist murderer, our people will never to be deceived by such maneuvers.

[Announcer] I agree. For peace and peaceful reunification in this land, and for the people's happiness and prosperity, the patriotic masses of all walks of life should unite in fiercely waging the anti-U.S. struggle for independence to put an end to the U.S. colonial rule and in tenaciously staging the anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle for national salvation to eradicate traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

Firmly believing that a new advance will be gained in this year's anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle, we conclude our program. Thank you very much.

#### MINJU CHOSON Commentary

SK060457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 6 (KCNA) -- MINJU CHOSON today comes out with a commentary lambasting the so-called "New Year message" of traitor Chon Tu-Hwan on January 1, in which he threw together balderdash about "a substantial progress" last year and "national concord."

Branding his talk about "a substantial progress" as a false propaganda for concealing the treacherous crimes committed by him last year, the author of the commentary says:

If anything changed in South Korea last year, it is that South Korea was further converted into a colony and a military base of the United States and Japan, a forward nuclear base, the worst zone of human rights violation in the world, and a living hell where famine and poverty prevail.

And the anti-communist, anti-DPRK smear campaign and corruption got more [word indistinct] and the danger of permanent split of the nation and war grew.

No less ridiculous is traitor Chon Tu-hwan's mishmash about "national concord."

South Korea is in a tangle of antagonisms between the exploiter classes including a tiny handful of reactionary bureaucrats, the executors of the U.S. imperialists' colonial enslavement policy, and the exploited classes, the toiling people.

How can concord and harmony be achieved between the people and the reactionary rulers under such social system? Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's cry for "national concord" is, to all intents and purposes, a cry for obedience to the reactionary rule of his clique.

Preposterous likewise is the drivel of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a fascist hangman and war maniac, that he would bring "peace" and "justice" in the new year.

Facts prove that his "new year message" is a rubbish run through with shameless hypocrisy and deception, swindle and trickery, for concealing his crimes and justifying his fascist-terror rule.

#### VRPR SCORES CHON'S REMARKS AT NEW YEAR TEA PARTY

SK071339 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Hello, everybody. This is a station commentary. Today, I will talk about the outrageous language uttered by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan at the so-called New Year tea party.

On 4 January, hosting a New Year tea party at Chongwadae for rags of all descriptions, including his followers, called leading government officials, from the three branches of government and the military brass, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan babbled that the security forces should be strengthened to the maximum, saying that the provocations from the North will increase in 1984.

Choosin, the same timeframe, Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong uttered the same thing at a ceremony for the opening of government for the new year. National Defense Minister Yun Song-min and Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong also fanned North-South confrontation, which seeks of gun powder.

This is a sophistry by which the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to bring under control the U.S. fascist colonial rule in the face of a deadlocked crisis, through fascism, division, and war maneuvers, and to maintain itself in power. It is widely known that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is using the security slogans to justify its traitorous and sell-out acts of every description and to keep the U.S. fascist military colonial rule afloat.

While harshly repressing the struggle of our people for independence, democracy, and reunification, the Chon Tu-hwan ring raves that this is necessary for security reasons. While fanning antagonism and confrontation within the nation and running wild in war preparations, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is keeping them under a cloak of security.

The fact that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is babbling about strengthening of the security forces even at the beginning of a new year, while spreading the nonexistent theory of threats of southward invasion, only exposes its vicious intention to further strengthen its maneuvers for fascism, division, and war, and, by continuously trying to keep U.S. colonial rule working, it prolongs its sordid life as a stooge serving the United States.

As is well known to the world, the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle tenaciously carried out since last year shows signs of continued expansion and escalation in the new year. What is more, anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan sentiment among the popular masses is culminating because of Chon Tu-hwan's fabrication of the KAL airplane and the Rangoon bombing incident, while at the same time the internal contradictions within the circles in power are increasing. Therefore, Chon Tu-hwan's isolation in the international community is gathering speed.

This is hastening the collapse of U.S. fascist colonial rule in this land and is further deepening the crisis facing the Chon Tu-hwan ring's regime. Because of this, under the slogan of security, the ring is intensifying fascist suppression of the people, while creating atmosphere of confrontation between the North and the South and accelerating the schemes for war preparations.

Under the pretext of security, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is running wild in preparations for a war of northward invasion. While justifying U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea, the ring is continuously shipping weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, and other military equipment into South Korea and is causing the situation to be strained to the limit by staging war exercises in all areas of South Korea almost every day.

This year the ring, along with the U.S. imperialist aggressors, is said to be planning to conduct the "Team Spirit-84" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise, the largest in scale ever staged, which can be said to be a preliminary maneuver for the purpose of a northward invasion.

All these facts clearly show that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is further accelerating fascist suppression and war maneuvers under the pretext of security in order to keep the collapsing U.S. colonial system afloat.

There will never be security for those who, turning their backs on the people, run counter to national aspirations.

The maneuvers by the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which, under the pretext of security, attempts to keep the collapsing U.S. fascist military colonial rule functioning and to prolong its sordid life by currying favor with its U.S. master, will never be able to avoid an ignominious end in the face of people's opposition and rejection.

Our people will continue, with tenacity, the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle to drive the Yankee aggressors from this land and to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan regime.

S. KOREAN AMBASSADOR'S REMARK AT UN TERMED 'GIBBERISH'

SK091231 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2252 GMT 8 Jan 84

[NODONG SINMUN 9 January commentary: "Stereotype Futile Bugle"]

[Text] On 7 January the South Korean puppet ambassador to the United Nations made another stereotype futile ballad of southward invasion. His ballad is that we are increasing the danger of the recurrence of war on the Korean peninsula, while the rascals are making efforts to prevent it.

This is indeed preposterous gibberish that excites only derision among the people of the world.

It is not the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, but someone else, who is now aggravating tension on the Korean peninsula and bringing about the dark clouds of new war?

This rascal, who is one of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's vassals, used capricious words to defend the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, who are sharpening the sword of northward invasion under the mask of peace.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has recently further rushed along the road of military adventurism, backing up the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan dragged in South Korea many U.S. warmongers, including Reagan, the boss of the U.S. imperialists, to work out a more detailed plan for a new war of northward invasion, while stepping up military buildup together with his boss. Thus, he has further reduced South Korea to a military bridgehead and forward nuclear base for the U.S. imperialists' aggression against Asia.

Together with the U.S. imperialist aggressors, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is now preparing to stage a joint military exercise codenamed "Team Spirit-84" -- the largest ever, in terms of scale, history -- in South Korea, beginning in February.

This military exercise, which will be staged under the pretext of perfecting combat posture, is in fact a test war and a preliminary nuclear war to ignite a war on the Korean peninsula in accordance with a scenario mapped out by U.S. war fanatics.

The puppets are now openly talking about an attack on the heart of the North.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique fabricated such a slanderous trick as the Rangoon bomb blast and placed the whole area of South Korea under special state of combat readiness, while shifting the blame for the bomb blast onto us, like a thief turning on the owner. Thus, it frantically staged anticommunist and antirepublic rackets thereby bringing the situation to the brink of war. This is a tactic employed by those who try to ignite the fuse of war.

Clamoring about the danger of recurrence of war while trying to ignite a fire hazard is a shameless act of ignoring reality and an intolerable act of deriding public opinion.

The real intention of the puppets in clamoring about the danger of a southward invasion by someone even outside the country is too obvious. It is intended to more unscrupulously perpetrate war preparations in collusion with the U.S. imperialist aggressor while misleading public opinion of the world under the mask of peace. However, this is a foolish trick and a clumsy act.

Fair-minded public opinion will not be deceived by the puppets' peace signboard, which reeks of the smell of powder.

The puppets who are scheming to stage, together with their bosses, a war of northward invasion while clamoring about the nonexistent danger of a southward invasion will not be able to escape world condemnation.

HANMINTONG CHAIRMAN ON REMOVAL OF CHON, U.S. AIMS

SK091136 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1112 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 9 (KCNA) -- The January 1 issue of MINJOK SIBO, a Koreans' paper under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" (Mindan), carried a talk of Pae Tong-Ho, chairman of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" (Hanmintong), ushering in the new year 1984.

Recalling that the struggle against outside forces and against fascism and for democracy raged furiously among the South Korean people of all strata last year, he said: "To oppose outside force and to establish independent, democratic government is the pressing task of the South Korean people for tiding over the national crisis today."

He stressed that the demand for the removal of the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorship reflected the will of the entire people.

Turning to the struggle of the compatriots overseas against outside forces and for democracy, which is growing in strength, he said:

The programme of "Hanmintong" is to oppose the domination and interference of outside forces and establish national sovereignty, regarding it as the core of the national salvation movement, and to form an anti-outside force national united front. And it is to struggle to overthrow fascist dictatorship, realise the democratisation of the South Korean society and establish a democratic coalition government.

If a democratic coalition government is established, with outside interference rejected, a big progress would be made in the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the desire of the nation.

It is important, he said, to actively wage a nation-wide struggle for national concord and great unity to save the nation from the crisis and promote democracy and reunification.

Declaring that Reagan's South Korean trip in November last year was aimed at opposing the reunification, the greatest desire of our nation, freeze division, permanently occupy South Korea and turn it into an advance base for the execution of the U.S. strategy, he pointed to the increase of the danger of a nuclear war in our country by the Reagan group.

He called for an intensified struggle for the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from South Korea and against nuclear arms and war and for peace.

SOUTH'S COLLECTION OF 'DEFENSE FUND' CONDEMNED

SK070503 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 7 Jan 84

[*"South Korea: Additional Military Fund Raising" -- KCNA headline]*

[Text] Pyongyang, January 7 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a commentary hitting at the South Korean puppets who robbed the population of nearly 4,000 million won last year under the name of "defence fund."

Disclosing this on January 5, the puppet defence minister declared that this money would be used for the "increase of the combat capacity" of the puppet army to cope with someone's "provocation."

Branding this as another rash act for inciting the spirit of North-South confrontation among the South Korean people and hastening war preparations, the author of the commentary says: The South Korean puppets staged a fund-raising campaign last year under the name of "defence fund" through the general mobilization of the puppet ruling machines, educational institutions, press organs, etc.

This campaign was, in actuality, plunder of people by the war-thirsty elements for additional military fund raising.

The South Korean puppet clique, at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, are now pouring all the man-power and material resources into war preparations. This is proved by the fact that the puppets, while curtailing the scale of the budget this year, increased the direct military appropriations by 31,800 million won above last year, bringing their proportion in the expenditure up to 33.2 percent, and allotted 338,300 million won out of the so-called "economic development spending" to the increase of military potential, such as airfield construction. Intending to raise all these war funds by emptying the purses of the people, the puppets lifted the so-called "defence tax" by 101,100 million won and imposed taxes to the tune of 293,000 won upon each head of the population.

They plan to continue the fund-raising campaign under the cloak of "defence."

This war hysterics of the puppets is revealed in their scheme to ship in modern military equipment and further reinforce the puppet Army by developing munitions industry this year and stage "Team Spirit-84," the biggest nuclear war rehearsal in history, with their master from the beginning of the year.

The new war provocation moves stepped up by the puppet clique with the U.S. imperialists behind the curtain of "defence" are incompatible with the desire of the people and the trend of the world.

GROWTH OF SOUTH KOREAN ECONOMY 'PREPOSTEROUS'

SK090229 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2245 GMT 7 Jan 84

[NODONG SINMUN 8 January special article: "The Theory of Growth on the Basis of Stability Is a Fantasy That Cannot Be Realized"]

[Text] The South Korean puppet administration put forth continued economic growth on the basis of stability as one of the administrative goals for the year. The puppets' goal, if we are to take it as it is, means that since economic progress was made last year, growth should be maintained this year, too. This is a preposterous lie.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The South Korean economy, which is under the U.S. imperialists' forcible domination, is being driven into an uncontrollable crisis.

The South Korean economy is a typical colonial and subordinate economy. Thus, continued growth of such an economy on the basis of stability is nonsensical. The realities warn that the South Korean economy will be driven into a more serious crisis this year, not to speak of stable growth. The South Korean economy is totally dependent on other countries, including the United States and Japan, for everything, including raw materials, fuel, and energy sources.

Thus, the economy cannot be maintained even a few days without money from foreign sources. Furthermore, South Korea was indebted to foreign countries for the enormous amount of \$40.9 billion as of the end of last year. This is an increase of \$3 billion over the previous year and a figure 2.8 times greater than that of 1978, the last period of the Pak Chong-hui dictatorship.

The fact that one owes others a great amount of money not only disgraces him, but also obligates him to pay off the debt. By so doing, one can borrow money from others again. However, South Korea is unable to do so. Even last year, the amount of debts it had to pay off, including medium, long-range, and short-term loans, reached \$15.7 billion. But South Korea paid only part of them.

In connection with this situation, TIME, a U.S. weekly, revealed that South Korea's foreign debts exceeded 20 percent of its ordinary revenue, and now reached 49 percent. Many international economic organizations, including the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, openly declared the South Korean puppets as debtors unable to pay off their debts and so notified all nations, urging them to use caution.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique, being abandoned and helpless, had to beg its masters for more foreign loans, and directed them to be used to pay old debts.

In connection with this, the former Seoul correspondent of MAINICHI SHIMBUN pointed out that most of the foreign loans which it was narrowly able to borrow were used to pay off principal and interest, not for investing in facilities, and that South Korea faced national bankruptcy.

It is an elementary principle that the South cannot guarantee stable operation of existing enterprises because it cannot direct foreign loans to current production, and that it cannot expect growth because it cannot invest in facilities.

An expert on South Korean questions pointed out in an article in the January issue of TSUKURU, a monthly magazine published in Japan, that there are three timebombs threatening the South Korean regime — the first is the timebomb of accumulated debts, and no one know when it will explode. This indicates that the South Korean economy is being ruined because of foreign debts, not to speak of ability to expand.

Foreign debt is not the only factor that threatens the South Korean economy. As shows in the execution of last year's budget by the puppet government, even domestic funds are not properly circulating in South Korea. Last year, the puppets established a deficit budget in anticipation of intensified plunder of the people. They spent enormous amount on military expenditures and a large sum of money to maintain their fascist rule.

Thus, an enormous amount of red ink, reaching 490 billion won, was incurred in the execution of the budget. The puppets tried by every possible means to make up the deficiency. However, their efforts yielded only adverse effects. They issued loan bonds to collect the funds, which only resulted in debts amounting to 2 trillion and 212.2 billion won for the residents.

Furthermore, the puppets' retrenchment policy measures and the lowering of the exchange rate paralyzed the overall financial domain. As the result of these measures, the Industrial Bank, the First City Bank, and the Chohung Bank, prominent South Korean banks, incurred a 155-billion won shortage of funds. Thus, they had to stop loans in May of last year.

As a result of the large-scale financial scandals involving the Myongsong Group and the Yongdong Development Firm perpetrated by the Chon Tuhwan clique in collusion with comprador capitalists, the operations of many banks and the private loan market were paralysed. Thus, the puppet clique had to compile a curtailed budget for the puppet government this year, showing a reduction of 30 billion won over last year. How can we expect growth in a curtailed budget?

Exports in the South Korean economy, which is a so-called export-oriented economy, can be said to be its lifeline.

However, the road of exports is being blocked in South Korea. The capitalist countries, suffering the pains of the economic crisis overwhelming the world, took successive measures restricting imports of South Korean goods, implementing the protective trade system.

At the beginning of the new year, the puppets established a period for promotion of exports and drove their men to seek new markets. However, they only encountered a cold reception everywhere.

Even during the period of January to May last year, exports of 12 additional South products were restricted, and almost 30 percent of all exports were restricted by 19 countries. Furthermore, the puppet clique suffered a hard blow because of the measure taken by the United States to drastically reduce the items under the general preferential tariff. They also received a blow from Japan, which restricted 32.7 percent of all export goods. The puppets were faced with the restriction measures wherever they went, including Canada and the EEC. To make matters worse, the puppets had to further open the South Korean market to the United States, being forced by the Reagan clique, which sneaked into South Korea, and to unilaterally handle surplus U.S. goods, while unable to sell their own goods.

Because of a series of such factors, the deficit in South Korea's trade reached \$1,339 billion at the end of last May. One can easily guess the amount of the deficit at the end of the year. The remark about growth in the economy, when markets are blocked, is empty words.

Financial pressure caused by foreign debts, sluggishness in exports, and financial and monetary disorder, which occurred last year, drove the South Korean economy to irreversible bankruptcy.

A number of small and medium-size enterprises suffered a hard blow and totally suspended their operations. Many comprador business firms, including the Taeil Rubber Company, the Hyosong Group, and the Taehan Electric Cable Company, either reduced the scale of or abandoned their operations.

The number of comprador enterprises which the puppets helplessly closed as insincere business firms after desperately striving to revive them, even giving them special assistance, exceeds 150.

South Korean farms had crop shortfalls, and grain production satisfies only 45 percent of demand. There is no indication whatsoever that the economic situation will take a favorable turn this year.

The maintenance of stable growth stressed by the puppets is a deceptive remark aimed at diverting the attention of the people, who are suffering extremely difficult living conditions because of the economic crisis.

In an article by a certain writer, the (MISTUDANDI), a monthly magazine in Japan, pointed out that there is no indication that the South Korean puppets can overcome economic sluggishness and that prolonged economic stagnation, which can be viewed as structural, becomes a clear factor in the collapse of the Chon Tu-hwan regime. Behind the curtain of propaganda of growth on the basis of stability, the economic crisis in South Korea will deepen this year, and the people's dissatisfaction will increase. This will serve as a timebomb to destroy the puppet regime.

#### 'BELLICOSE' NATURE OF NAKASONE CABINET DECRIED

SK091615 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 9 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today in an article titled "Rough Road of 'Bellicose Cabinet'" notes that lately Nakasone held press conferences almost every day and "expressed his policy." It says:

What Nakasone is now doing reminds one of one year ago when he repeated "commitments" to deceive people with flowery words, assuming office as prime minister.

But what he has done in the past one year is that he pushed Japan along the road of subservience to the United States and "military power" and that he bartered away the interests of the Japanese people to the United States and brought sufferings upon them.

Through his trip to South Korea and the United States Nakasone rolled up his sleeves in knocking into shape a U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance, made such bellicose outbursts as "turning Japan into an unsinkable aircraft carrier", "blockade of the straits" and "defence of the sea routes up to 1,000 miles from Japanese shores" and declared relations of cooperation with the military bloc of NATO, thus fully betraying his "bellicose" nature.

Judging from what he let loose at press conferences, the goal and orbit of advance of his second Cabinet are not different at all from the former ones.

As a matter of fact, the new government is, from the outset, following the old U.S.-toeing and "military power" line.

In the first statement after the formation of the new Cabinet Nakasone said Japan "will continue to maintain strong political and military relations with the United States."

He also decided to grant huge military aid to the South Korean puppets under the name of "preferential loans" as one of the first steps after the Cabinet reshuffle.

Such moves indicate that the second Nakasone Cabinet would no doubt be a "bellicose cabinet" and further follow the U.S.-toeing line and the road of overseas expansion.

The second Nakasone Cabinet is taking its first step in line with the powder-reeking step of U.S. imperialism which is bringing the dark clouds of new war over Asia.

KOREA TIMES ANALYZES PYONGYANG'S PEACE PROPOSAL

SK100015 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jan 84 p 4

[Editorial: "False Peace Offer"]

[Text] As far as the resumption of the long-deadlocked South-North dialogue is concerned, there is no basic change in our ardent desire to see it, as a means of reducing the existing tension on the Korean peninsula and of settling inter-Korean issues.

This must be so, despite the recent escalation of tension close on the heels of the barbarous bomb explosion in the Burmese capital of Rangoon last October, in which the Communist regime in the North was found to have been directly involved. Most regrettably, however, North Korea has shown no sincerity to South Korea by making a due apology for the incident, even though the former committed a horrible terrorist crime with this act.

Rather, the Pyongyang regime seeks a propagandist scheme, apparently hoping to cover up its atrocious act of terrorism in the international community by renewing a false peace offensive, taking advantage of the recent favorable turn in relations between the United States and Communist China.

It was learned that North Korea has proposed holding talks with the United States without opposing the participation of South Korea, in an alleged bid to discuss Korean questions. The Pyongyang proposal was said to have been aimed specifically at replacing the current truce accord with what has been dubbed a peace agreement.

The North Korean offer was first made on Oct. 8 last year and was then renewed in early December.

In the face of the repeated North Korean overtures for peace in this part of Asia, we have no reason to oppose this in principle, if we could find any practical hope for sincerity from Pyongyang. Weighing the latest Communist peace offer, however, the and government of South Korea cannot help but be far from believing in it at face value. In the first place, it may not be a mere coincidence that the Pyongyang peace offer was made on the very eve of the atrocities it committed in Rangoon. In the North Korea-engineered bomb blast aimed at the life of President Chon Tu-hwan, as many as 17 persons, including four Cabinet members, were killed when they were accompanying the chief executive on his Asia-Pacific tour.

Then, we can readily reason that the peace proposal by North Korea prior to our summit diplomacy overseas was nothing but a plot to camouflage its well-calculated assassination scheme against the supreme leader of South Korea, by presenting a plausible peace overture for the resumption of dialogue in Korea.

If the North Korean regime really had in mind something peaceful to such an extent as to be ready for dialogue at that time, how could it commit such a horrible act of terrorism in a third country the following day?

Who could be convinced at such a totally nonsensical account, in fact?

We recall that the Pyongyang regime made a peace proposal only one week before its provocation of the Korean War back in 1950, most apparently in a sophisticated scheme to divert world attention from its aggressive act of invading the South thereafter.

Even now, North Korea is urged to admit frankly its responsibility for the Rangoor incident by punishing the criminals directly involved in it, even if belatedly. In this way alone can the Pyongyang regime help pave the way for the resumption of dialogue between the authorities of the South and North, as has been proposed by South Korea on innumerable occasions thus far.

Even though we recognize the due role of a third country like the United States or China in the peace talks for Korea, the main parties immediately involved are none other than South and North Korea.

Pyongyang is once again urged to pay close heed to this plain truth, if it is truly ready to seek peace at this juncture.

#### SENNEWALD'S REMARKS, NORTH-SOUTH STRENGTH REVIEWED

SK081400 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 6 Jan 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Strengthening of the Security Force and Self-Confidence: The Tasks Prescribed by the No. 1 National Goal of the New Year and Sennewald's Testimonial"]

[Text] "North Korea has already entered a stage of military self-reliance," said Commander of the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command Sennewald recently. His remarks drew our attention because he is the on-the-spot commander who is well-versed in North Korea's military movements and because his remarks represent an analysis of the North's movements.

Writing on North Korea's military self-reliance in his answer to KYONGHYANG SINMUN's questions, Commander Sennewald said he had based his judgment on these facts: that military assistance to North Korea from both the Soviet Union and Communist China has markedly shrunk in the 1980's, and that North Korea had already built strong military forces in the 1970's.

In particular, Commander Sennewald described North Korea's military self-reliance as a bad situation. His words are interpreted as an expression of a worry over the imbalance of military power between the North and the South. In view of the fact that Commander Sennewald's views are not that of an individual, but an analysis of U.S. information gathered in regard to North Korea, we, the ones who are the targets of this danger, cannot but be alert to it. It is no news that North Korea had built strong military forces in the 1970's.

We still vividly remember that the Carter administration, which earlier underestimated the North Korean puppets' military power, belatedly made a second evaluation of the dangerous situation on the Korean peninsula when the Pentagon and the CIA alarmed the administration by saying in reports that North Korea had increased its arm forces to the level of 700,000 troops with strong offensive power, and then repealed its plan for withdrawing its troops from the South.

Now, 5 years later, North Korea's military self-reliance can be easily inferred even without Commander Sennewald's testimonial. It is correct to view that except for its Air Force, North Korea has entered a stage of military self-reliance. The fact that North Korea's military power has been increased to a remarkable degree can also be backed by the fact that as of 1982 North Korea was spending, surprisingly, 23.8 percent of its gross national product on it, the world's highest ratio of military spending to GNP.

North Korea's military self-reliance does not necessarily mean North Korea's dwindled dependability on military assistance from the Soviet Union and Communist China. Because North Korea's military self-reliance indicates that it has enough military strength to wage and carry out a war on its own, we have to think about it seriously.

In the past, the North Korean puppet group has unsparingly invested only in military buildup at the expense of a laxity in economic growth. There is no doubt as to why North Korea has beefed up armed forces by spending world record military budgets and has purchased weapons. Again in his New Year message, Kim Il-song uttered bellicose words from start to finish, urging the people in the North to strengthen combat readiness and combat capabilities in all aspects and stay ready for mobilization, because the danger of war has increased. We need to pay attention to the fact that at a time when the Soviet Union has deteriorated the security situation in Asia by rapidly expanding its Far East military presence, the North Korean puppets coincidentally have entered a stage of military self-reliance.

As has been pointed out by Western diplomatic sources, the possibility of the Soviet Union's using North Korea as the Far East's Cuba is growing steadily. This being the case, the Korean peninsula can be said to be one of the most dangerous areas where war could recur.

The government has decided to give priority to strengthening the security force, one of the government's goals for the new year. We view the government's decision as timely. It also is a relief to see that our Army is engaged in intensive combat trainings in preparation for recurrence of war and is strengthening all-round preparations for either regular or nonregular warfares.

President Chon Tu-hwan checked on-the-spot the alert posture on the frontline at the end of last year. And on 4 January, when he was receiving guests who came to wish him good health in the new year, he said that "judging from the domestic situation now and in the past, the North Korean puppets' provocations are likely to increase. Therefore, let us strengthen the security force to the fullest extent and let us demonstrate our strength capable of expelling any provocations by unanimously uniting the army, police, and the people as one." President Chon stressed such things in an attempt to place emphasis on the all-out security posture to prepare for any unexpected development.

Even if we believe Commander Sennewald's testimonial at face value and even if North Korea has established military self-reliance, we have no reason to fear it as long as our Army's defense posture is rock-firm and as long as people's anticommunist will remains unwavering. As has been announced by the National Unification Board, our country's general national strength is great, dwarfing that of North Korea. Because our country overwhelms North Korea in terms of population, productivity, and people's vitality, we can say we have confidence in our strength to crush any provocations if we remain united by bounds and leaps.

#### PARTIES TO HOLD 1-DAY SPECIAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

SK100544 Seoul YONHAP in English 0528 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 10 (YONHAP) -- The ruling and opposition political parties Tuesday agreed to hold a one-day special National Assembly session on Jan. 17 to listen to a policy statement for this year from the administration. In their first meeting this year, floor leaders of the three major parties also discussed the revision of the parliamentary election law and the additional reinstatement of former politicians who were banned from political activities in November 1980.

The three floor leaders are Yi Chong-chan of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, Kim Chong-ki of the opposition Democratic Korea Party and Kim Chong-ha of the opposition Korea National Party. Yi said that the convocation of the extra house session will be formally announced Saturday.

The three floor leaders agreed to talk further about amending the parliamentary election law, a move Korean opposition parties have sought vigorously.

FURTHER ON DELAYING OF POLITICAL BAN LIFTING

SK100021 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] The second lifting of political ban on former public figures may be delayed for a considerable amount of time, political sources said yesterday. The delay, according to the sources, is mainly designed to induce some of the former parliamentarians who were removed from the political ban early last year to join existing parties, notably the main opposition Democratic Korea Party and the moderate opposition Korea National Party.

Leaders of the ruling Democratic Justice Party have long maintained that the former politicians be enlisted into the existing political groups in the interest of stabilized political atmosphere. The decision to delay the easing of the political restraints on more than 300 former politicians, scholars and others came amid reports of "premature" campaigning for the National Assembly elections in many areas of the country.

Delaying the second lifting of the three-year-old political ban will be conducive to cooling down the political atmosphere in the opinion of ruling party officials.

Several former opposition lawmakers, who are free to engage in political activities, were said to have been considering joining the major opposition DKP. What had also prompted the ruling camp to put off the second lifting is "a flurry of political activities" by former parliamentarians, the sources said, adding they have recently increased their contacts with potential voters. The source also pointed out that DKP lawmakers have lately become visibly concerned with movements of their potential rivals, most of them former political outcasts. Even some ruling party lawmakers have been reinforcing activities in their electoral districts to win renomination as candidates for the coming parliamentary elections.

According to the sources, the second lifting may exclude former parliamentarians who had undergone probes for their suspected "power-oriented irregularities" and "illegal amassing of fortunes" before the birth of the current Fifth Republic.

There is speculation that former high-ranking office holders of the now-defunct opposition New Democratic Party and the former ruling Democratic Republic Party might be excluded from the easing of the political restraints.

In a related development, the two major opposition parties, the DKP and the KNP, have been trying to woo some of those politicians who regained their political rights last year to increase their respective strength in parliament. The parties have also been trying to enlist several independent lawmakers into their fold.

DAILY CONCERNED ABOUT OVERHEATING OF ELECTION MOOD

SK097321 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 6 Jan 84 p 2

[Editorial: "We Are Watchful Over the Atmosphere for the Forthcoming General Elections, Which Is Being Overheated Too Early"]

[Text] It seems, from the beginning of the New Year, people's concern has started to grow for the forthcoming 12th National Assembly elections. Of course, it is natural for political parties and politicians to be concerned about elections. However, recent moves in the political circles and the reports by news media organizations are clearly overheating the atmosphere for elections too early, thus, worrying those patriotic people. Through our past experiences, we well know about the outcome of the overheated atmosphere of elections. In this respect, considering our situation at home and abroad and the political aim of our era, we think that such a bad phenomenon should not repeat. Of course, there is no specific sign of such a phenomenon yet. However, if things continue like this, the overheating atmosphere will further escalate, creating various side effects. In certain areas, would-be politicians have already started their activities to win favor of voters and it seems that this kind of phenomenon will become more conspicuous, as National Assembly members return to their constituencies around the lunar New Year's Day.

We worry, because the overheated election atmosphere will hinder fair elections and bring corruption to the elections. Since elections are an important means and course of a democratic government, people will be suspicious of the morality of the democratic government and will distrust politicians, the National Assembly, and the government if the elections are held in a corrupt and unjust manner. Moreover, for the creation of clean and sound political politics being sought by the Fifth Republic, all-out efforts should be exerted for fair elections of the 12th National Assembly.

Our opinion is that, for overcoming the difficult situation of our national security and making our country rank among the advanced countries, political stability should be sought as a supreme task and galvanization of politics be achieved only to this end. In fact, considering the level of our political sense, it is difficult to say that the idea of the old era that political instigation for ultra extreme and clear stand is the only way to win people's favor has been fully eliminated. In this situation, it is entirely possible that political parties and politicians will overreact and confront each other to an extreme degree. If political activities are carried out in circumstances of disorder, the energy of state will be wasted and the way to political modernization will become further distant.

Therefore, the prevention of the creation of the overheated election atmosphere is an urgent job that should be done instantly. To this end, what is needed first is self-control of the ruling and opposition parties and their countermeasures. The political parties are urged not to go beyond the boundary of normal political activities, to avoid overheating the election atmosphere, and to pay special attention to supervising the activities of their party members. The political parties must concentrate their efforts on reflecting the people's sentiment and public opinion and be faithful in carrying out their policies. By doing so, they must contribute to promoting the interest of the country and the people's welfare. They must adopt an attitude that their activities will be judged in elections by people.

The government is also responsible for preventing the overheated election atmosphere. The government must seek firm preventive measures so that no one will attempt to violate laws. Under no circumstances should the government directly interfere in elections. However, it must not be passive in dealing with those violating the election laws.

After all, the prevention of the overheated election atmosphere and of corruptions in the elections depends on the responsible act and self-prudence of those politicians and would-be politicians who are thinking of running for the National Assembly seat. Before the physical control of the government and the political parties, individual efforts for self-control are needed. We would also like to note that the press is also greatly responsible for the atmosphere being recently overheated for the coming elections. We admit that we must realize again the social responsibility of the press and avoid to excite the election atmosphere by reporting things chiefly aimed at arousing people's interest.

#### KNP Head Blames DJP

SK070051 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Jan 84 p 4

[From the column "Press Pocket"]

[Text] Kim Chong-chol, president of the second opposition Korea National Party, yesterday criticized the ruling Democratic Justice Party for heating up the election atmosphere. The KNP leader said that it is not understandable why the ruling party is preparing measures for the house election, thus feeding rumors of the early general elections. Kim also denounced the ruling party for planning to increase its membership from the present one million to 1.2 million this year.

"The DJP should do away with the practice of recruiting members by using administrative units," Kim warned.

#### MINISTRY INTRODUCES PLAN TO EXPAND GOVERNMENT

SK080117 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] The government plans to expand its structure, largely reinstating some posts either abolished or abridged under its original plan to reduce its size in November 1981. The plan draws much concern as it is coming during the preelection year.

Informed sources said yesterday that the Ministry of Home Affairs submitted a set of proposals to the government late last year to revive the vice chief post at a "kun (county)" level, to elevate the grade of the vice mayor of a city and vice governor of a provincial government by one rank.

The ministry proposals also call for elevating the grade of the mayors of cities with a population of more than 300,000, for newly assigning vice chiefs to 17 "ku (ward)" in Seoul and creating a "regional development bureau" at each provincial government.

The sources said the proposals have been under study by relevant officials of the Economic Planning Board, the Ministry of Government Administration and the Office of Legislation.

It was learned, however, that the Ministry of Government Administration is opposed to expanding the government structure. A ministry official said that enlarging the structure barely two years after the curtailment is unthinkable though the reason for the expansion is to reduce heavy workloads and enhance the morale of public servants. He pointed out that if the proposals are accepted, there will be little plausible excuse to turn down demands expected by other ministries to increase their manpower and enlarge their offices.

## TONG-A ILBO Report

SK091336 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 9 Jan 84 p 2

[From the column "Lidbits"]

[Text] With the plan for expanding the present organizations of the Home Ministry and Seoul City Government becoming hot and controversial issue among the people, the DJP on 9 January held a series of party meetings to discuss this problem. However, the meetings not only failed to reach any conclusion on this issue but also strongly revealed skepticism as to whether or not this plan was discussed at the party-government consultative body in advance.

Kwon Il-hyon, general secretary of the party said: "The government must have mapped out the plan based on its own reasonable reasons."

Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the party, however, expressed an affirmative reaction to the plan, saying: "The current overflow of the civil service work at local government offices has necessitated more staff members who will deal with this work."

Chong Sok-mo, chief policy-maker of the party, failed to express a firm opinion on this plan.

Pak Hyon-tae, chief of the Office of Policy Coordination of the party, expressed a negative attitude, saying: Considering that the government reduced its organization 2 years ago and that it has frozen this year's budget, the plan to expand the organizations of the Home Ministry and Seoul City Government is inconsistent.

As to whether or not this plan was discussed in advance between the party and government, spokesman Kim Yong-tae said: The party has heard of such a plan through an unofficial channel. However, the party has not consulted with the government in advance. Furthermore, the party has not received any request from the government to discuss it.

Meanwhile, Yun Sok-sun, deputy general secretary of the party, said: The party-government consultative body normally deals with two different kinds of issues -- one at the working-level of the body and the other at the cadre-level of the body. I understand that the plan to expand the organizations at the Home Ministry and Seoul City Government was discussed at the cadre-level.

Some people believe that the Home Ministry has already obtained approval for the plan from the person in high authority. For this, spokesman Kim Yong-tae said: I am not sure whether the Home Ministry has already obtained an approval for that plan from the person in high authority. However, as far as I know, the approval of a project from the person in high authority normally comes after a complete consultation on it at the party-government consultative body.

THREE DETAINED, QUESTIONED FOR PRO-NORTH STANCE

SK080157 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Jan 84 p 8

[Text] Two former university professors and a pastor were learned to have been taken to a police station in Seoul recently and are still being questioned for their alleged support of the North Korean policy line.

The three were identified as Yi Yong-hui, 54, former professor of Hanyang University; Kang Man-kil, 51, former professor of Korea University; and Rev. Cho Song-hyok, 49, director of the Christian Institute for the Study of Justice and Development (CISJD).

The fact was confirmed by family members of the three yesterday, but it was not disclosed in detail why the three were taken by the police.

Investigation sources revealed that the two professors and the pastor had allegedly praised the "Koryo confederation" system and other policies pursued by North Korean Communists while making anti-government remarks during a meeting of "Sangnok-hoe," a gathering of primary, middle and high school teachers, last year.

The three have also allegedly made remarks siding with North Korea about the 1950-53 Korean war and have been closely watched by the investigation authorities, the sources said. The sources said that details of the charges would be announced shortly.

Mrs Chang Song-ae, wife of Prof. Kang, said that her husband was taken by policemen to the National Police Headquarters [NPH] early in the morning on a day late last year. She said that she visited the NPH Wednesday to meet her husband, but that her request was rejected. She said that she had only left underwear for her husband with the police. She also said that she asked the reason why her husband had been taken to the police, but received no clear explanation.

Mrs Yun Yong-ja, 50, wife of Prof. Yi, said that her husband was taken to the NPH at around the same time of the same day, but has thus far heard nothing from her husband. She disclosed that she, along with the wives of Prof. Kang and Rev. Cho, visited the NPH, but failed to meet her husband.

The police told her that her husband would stay in the NPH for some time because there was something to be investigated, she said.

Kang had worked as a history professor at Korea University since 1967, but was dismissed in 1980 as he was one of the professors who criticized the government system.

Yi, who was a journalism professor of Hanyang University, was arrested in 1977 for his writings, entitled "Dialogue With 800 Million People." He was released in January, 1980 and reinstated two months later in June.

Rev. Cho was imprisoned in 1976 for his anti-government activities in the National Council of Churches in Korea (KNCC), but freed 10 months later. He served as CISJD director since 1980.

#### STUDENT MOVEMENT LEADER SURRENDERS TO POLICE

SK070013 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Jan 84 p 8

[Text] Chang Ki-pyo, a former student of Seoul National University who was sought by police for his involvement in the student demonstrations on May 17, 1980, was learned to have recently surrendered himself to the investigation authorities.

Chang was one of the 21 students who allegedly masterminded the student demonstration in the spring of 1980.

A prosecution source said yesterday that Chang was under investigation without detention as he had surrendered. The source noted that the 20 other people, all of whom have already given themselves up to the authorities, have completed their prison terms or have been pardoned.

SCIENCE ACADEMY VIEWS TIES WITH USSR COUNTERPART

OW011536 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1717 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, December 30 (MONTSAME) -- The regular session of the MPR Academy of Sciences has been held here. It discussed the basic direction of the research work in the coming twenty years in the sphere of natural and technological science; it also summed up the results of 1983 and mapped out tasks for 1984. Speakers noted that scientists this year carried out research on more than a hundred various themes. In line with the cooperation plan between the Mongolian and Soviet Academies of Science, joint research was carried out on more than 40 themes in the solution of 19 scientific problems. The session also underlined the strengthening cooperation between the research organisations and scientists of the two countries. The session of the MPR Academy of Sciences adopted a resolution on the questions discussed.

MPRP PARTICIPATES IN FRG COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

Namsray, Delegation Attend

OW050614 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1451 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 4 January (MONTSAME) -- An MPRP Delegation headed by T. Namsray, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, left here today for the FRG at the invitation of the German Communist Party Central Committee. The delegation will take part in the work of the Seventh Congress of the German Communist Party.

Central Committee Greeting

OW070403 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1712 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, January 6 (MONTSAME) -- The Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party has sent a congratulatory message to the 7th Congress of the Communist Party of Germany [CPG] on January 5. The message reads, in part: Your congress, which undoubtedly is a big event in the life of West German Communists, is taking place in a complicated international situation, sharply aggravated through the fault of the imperialist circles, with the U.S. at the head, who are driving the world to thermo-nuclear disaster. At present, there is no task more important and urgent than to avert the danger of nuclear war and safeguard universal peace.

The communists of socialist Mongolia duly appreciate the big efforts of the C.P.G., directed at ensuring peace and security of the peoples of Europe, against the deployment of the new American missiles in several countries of this continent, including the F.R.G. Mongolian Communists express their solidarity with the West German Communists in their consistent struggle for the vital interests of the working class and people of the F.R.G. and for the progressive democratic reforms in the country, against monopolistic capital.

We are confident, the message says, that the relations of fraternal friendship and internationalist solidarity between the M.P.R.P. and C.P.G. will further develop [words indistinct] and proletarian internationalism, in the interests of strengthening the unity of the world [words indistinct].

SRI LANKAN PLANNING MINISTER PAYS VISIT

## Calls on Prime Minister

BK061418 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] The visiting finance and planning minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Ronnie de Mel, and his entourage visited the Prime Minister's Office at 1000 today and called on Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha. Also present at the meeting were Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Planning and Finance Thura U Tun Tin and Director General of the Prime Minister's Office U Kyaw Tint.

Later, the Sri Lankan minister and his party paid a courtesy call on Minister of Industry II U Maung Cho. At 1430, the Sri Lankan minister and his party visited the Trade Ministry on Strand Road and met Trade Minister U Khin Maung Gyi.

At 1530, Sri Lankan Finance Secretary Dr Tillekaratne and members of the delegation which had accompanied the Sri Lankan minister to Burma held meeting with responsible officials of the Ministry of Planning and Finance, headed by Deputy Minister for Planning and Finance Dr Maung Shein, in the conference hall of the Ministry of Planning and Finance. The two sides exchanged views on their experiences on drafting and implementation of plans.

## Received by President

BK091432 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] U San Yu, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, received the visiting minister of finance and planning of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Ronnie De Mel, at the President's Office in Windemere at 1500 today.

Present with President U San Yu were State Council Secretary U Aye Ko, State Council member U Sein Lwin, Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing, Director General of the President's Office Colonel Aung Myint Baw, and Director General of the Foreign Ministry U Thein Aung. Accompanying the Sri Lankan minister to the meeting were Finance Secretary Dr Tillekaratne and Sri Lankan Ambassador to Burma Wijenavayana.

## Foreign Minister's Banquet

BK091430 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] U Chit Hlaing, minister for foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, held a banquet this evening in honor of the visiting finance and planning minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Ronnie de Mel, and his entourage.

The visiting minister and his entourage, in the company of Sri Lankan Ambassador to Burma Wijenarayana and his wife, toured sites of Burmese cultural heritage in Pagan and Mandalay and the (Kinda) multipurpose dam project on 7 and 8 January, and returned to Rangoon from Mandalay this morning.

REPORTAGE ON KAMPUCHEA'S 5TH NATIONAL DAY

## Chea Sim Speech

BKO80808 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0005 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Opening speech by Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, at 7 January meeting in Phnom Penh marking the 5th National Day of the PRK -- live]

[Text] Esteemed members of the presidium; esteemed Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of State, and esteemed comrades in the Vietnamese party and state delegation; esteemed Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president of the LPDR, and chairman of the Lao Supreme People's Council and of the national construction front, and esteemed comrades in the Lao party and state delegation; esteemed Comrade Yazkuliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and esteemed comrades in the Soviet party and state delegation; esteemed excellencies, ladies and gentlemen from foreign countries; dear compatriots and combatants of both sexes:

During the period between 1975 and 1978, our people suffered much as they were persecuted and massacred by the genocidal Pol Pot-Leng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime, the zealous lackeys of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists. It was then that the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation was born, in December 1978, and called on the people from all strata to rise up in coordination with the Vietnamese volunteer army to save the nation and themselves liberating the Kampuchean motherland once and for all on 7 January 1979. This was the day our Kampuchean people were saved from the sea of blood and tears. [applause]

The historic victory of 7 January 1979 was the victory of the Kampuchean revolution leading to the birth of the PRK. This was the first time in the history of our motherland that we became truly independent and our people became the true masters of the country. [applause]

Under the leadership of the KPRP, the past 5 years were years of extremely arduous and resolute struggle waged by all of our people in defense of the new regime and in building it step by step through the period of transition toward socialism. We have brought profound, comprehensive changes to the life of the people throughout the country -- in all districts and communes and in each family -- bringing them hope, smiles, and laughter.

For the past few days, the people in all villages and worksites, the Armed Forces, the security force, and all strata of the people -- workers, peasants, intellectuals, clergymen, and ethnic groups -- were engaged in useful endeavors to welcome the festival of 7 January together with Kampuchean residents abroad who have turned their faces toward our beloved motherland. [applause]

Fraternal and friendly countries are also participating with fraternal feelings in the celebration of our national day by attending this solemn meeting. I warmly welcome the high-ranking party and state delegations of the SRV, LPDR, and USSR; your excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen from foreign countries; all party, state, and front leaders and cadres; and all people present at this ceremony. Your presence on this occasion is a great encouragement to my motherland and people. [applause]

I would like to take the liberty, on behalf of the presidium, to declare open the meeting marking the 5th national day of 7 January. Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State, and chairman of the KUFNCD National Council's honorary presidium, is now invited to please address the meeting. [cheers and applause]

#### Heng Samrin Address

BK071114 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0015 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Speech by Heng Samrin, KPRP Central Committee general secretary and PRK Council of State chairman, at 7 January at Phnom Penh meeting marking 5th PRK National Day -- live]

[Text] Esteemed members of the presidium, esteemed Comrade Troung Chinh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and president of the SRV, and esteemed comrades in the Vietnamese party and state delegation; esteemed Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president of the LPDR, and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly and of the Lao National Construction Front, and esteemed comrade in the Lao party and state delegation; esteemed Comrade Bally Yazkuliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and esteemed comrades in the Soviet party and state delegation; esteemed excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen who are foreign guests; and dear compatriots and combatants of both sexes: Today, all over the country, we are celebrating the 5th anniversary of the historic day of 7 January 1979 -- the glorious National Day of the PRK -- with pride and elation. The high-ranking Vietnamese, Lao, and Soviet delegations and foreign guests have brought us the most precious feeling of brothers and friends from four directions. [applause]

On behalf of the KPRP, the PRK Government, and the KUFNCD, I would like to extend a warm welcome to all comrades, excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen of foreign delegations and warm greetings to all my compatriots and combatants all over the country and Kampuchean residents abroad with the deepest sense of regards. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, 7 January 1979 marked the most glorious day in Kampuchea's history. In fact, before 7 January 1979, throughout their more than 2,000 years of history, the highly talented, greatly gifted, and traditionally valiant Kampuchean people had never been free from slavery. The sweat, blood, and intellect of Kampucheans of many generations were diverted and exploited for the consolidation of the domination yoke and for the perverted, corrupt lifestyle of the feudalists, colonialists, imperialists, and their stooges. The architectural works of Angkor were brilliant proof of the wonderful talent and creative strength of the Kampuchean workers, intellectuals, and artists, but they were also the source of mourning and woe imposed on the people forced to hard labor and led to the exhaustion and collapse of the nation for centuries to come.

Even the so-called independence and neutrality during the years under the rule of Sihanouk were in reality aimed merely at preserving the throne, the life of luxury, and debauchery of the Norodom and Sisowath royal families. For the workers in general, these years were nothing but a long period of oppression, exploitation, and total submission to samdech euv ["prince-father" or Sihanouk]. The same bitter situation also blanketed the Vietnamese and Lao territories under the yoke of the feudalists and imperialists.

The birth of the Indochinese Communist Party and the revolutionary flames fanned up by the workers-peasants in 1930-1931 opened up an essential landmark in the history [words indistinct] only socialism and communism could liberate the oppressed nations and workers in the world from the yoke of slavery. Among the forefathers of the Indo-chinese nations who grasped this truth was Comrade Ho Chi Minh, who, in an unforgettable service, founded the Indochinese Communist Party. [applause]

Guided by the Marxist-Leninist Indochinese Communist Party, the Kampuchean people rose up and, shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Laos, brought defeat to the French aggressor-colonialists, U.S. imperialists, and their lackeys. On 17 April 1975, the glorious day of the Kampuchean people, was short-lived. The new-born joy was immediately snuffed out by a new misfortune. The 3 years, 8 months, and 20 days of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime were 3 years, 8 months, and 20 days of desolation in the villages, destruction of the family, and social upheaval. There was no joy, nor laughter; there were only blood and tears. All the moral and material values of the nation were reduced to nought. These scars and suffering of the nation will be felt for generations to come.

Beijing's expansionism-hegemonism was the author of these heinous crimes. While the Pol Pot gang destroyed the Kampuchean society from top to bottom, implementing its policy of genocide and betraying fraternal Vietnam, Mao Zedong and the reactionaries among the Chinese leaders could not praise the gang enough. Their design was to turn Kampuchea into a new Chinese territory and a launching pad for the subjugation and annexation of Vietnam and all of Indochina, thus blazing a way for the implementation of Chinese expansion and hegemony on all of Southeast Asia.

This design, however, went bankrupt on 7 January 1979 when the Red Flag embossed with the golden profile of a five-tiered temple, flew over Phnom Penh -- the capital where we are meeting today. [applause]

The great victory of 7 January 1979 was the brilliant achievement of the uprising of the entire Kampuchean people with the great, timely, and efficient assistance of the fraternal Vietnamese volunteer troops. The victory of 7 January 1979, which saw the birth of the PRK, is not only a great victory of the Kampuchean revolution, but also a victory of the revolution in Indochina, a victory of socialism in Southeast Asia, and a victory for the conscience of mankind.

The victory of 7 January 1979 revived all the revolutionary gains and all the moral and material values simmering throughout the more than 2,000 years of Kampuchea's history. At the same time, it created a new strength, that of the liberated Kampuchean workers who have become the true masters of their own land and destiny.

Through this victory, the time-honored tradition of friendship among the people of the three countries was restored and the strategic alliance of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos -- the outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia -- was strengthened. The world peace movement also added a new, very active member to its rank.

During these past 5 years, united as one and surmounting countless difficulties, our people have accomplished prodigious feats in the cause of defending and building the fatherland, and set the first pride-inspiring solid foundations in the political, economic, cultural, and social fields to the joy of our brothers and friends in the world.

In 1980, we staved off the danger of famine. In 1981 we achieved immense political successes, underlined by the elections to the National Assembly, the establishment of revolutionary powers at all levels, and the Fourth KPRP Congress which defined in a most correct way both the domestic and foreign policies for the country. In 1982, we frustrated the enemy's counteroffensive schemes in all fields -- political, military and psychological -- including the use of the label of the tripartite coalition government headed by Sihanouk and composed of the Pol Pot gang in disguise.

Meanwhile, the most outstanding economic restoration success was in agricultural production. In 1983, the summit conference of the Indochinese countries and the three countries' conferences on foreign affairs and economic, cultural, and ideological matters marked a new step of development in the bonds of special solidarity and friendship among the three countries. The congresses of various mass organizations, such as the women's association, youth organization, trade unions, the All-Army Emulation Congress, and the first congress of national emulation held a few days ago [applause] resemble a garden full of lovely flowers and fruits born out of the labor of the past 5 years.

Despite all of these achievements, the struggle of our people against the general war of sabotage by the enemy and to rebuild our country is sure to encounter many more complicated difficulties. We still have some weaknesses and shortcomings, however, the ray of truth and confidence is shining into every crook and cranny in our land. The Kampuchean situation is categorically irreversible. [applause]

Through this 5-year historical stage, we have incessantly won one victory after another because we have firmly grasped the following major lessons:

First of all, we rebuilt the KPRP firmly adhering to the two strategic tasks: to defend the fatherland and gradually progress toward socialism, taking the national defense task as the major link. Our party is most loyal to Marxism-Leninism and the fatherland and respects the interests of the working class and people. Our party closely unites with the CPV as two parties stemming from the same source -- the Indochinese Communist Party -- and having the same leader -- great President Ho Chi Minh. Our party has always reminded our cadres and party members to incessantly temper their revolutionary character and maintain a lifestyle of hard work, gentleness, thrift, and cleanliness, always aware that they are the leaders and servants loyal to the people. This should always be the goal for their happiness. We categorically oppose anything that is not of this excellent character.

Secondly, our new regime respects the people's right to mastery. We have built a new state truly of the people and for the people, a state which is effectively controlling the whole country. The Kampuchean People's Army and the Kampuchean people's police are born out of the people and fight and sacrifice their lives for the people. This is a noble honor for every one of them. If they behave wrongly and commit erroneous acts such as bullying the people in the same way as the soldiers or policemen of the colonialists, imperialists, Sihanouk, Lon Nol, or Pol Pot, they should be shamed and duly disciplined. The workers-are-the-masters concept constitutes a strong foundation for the alliance of national unity. It is a perennial source of strength for the cause of national defense and reconstruction.

Thirdly, we have restored and incessantly strengthened the close bonds of solidarity and all-round cooperation with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries. Our PRK is the fatherland of workers. We regard the socialist countries where the workers are the masters and which have actively supported us as our firm bulwark.

Fourthly, we have always clearly identified our enemies and remain constantly vigilant against all their perfidious maneuvers and criminal acts. As long as the Beijing reactionaries continue supporting and pushing the Pol Pot traitors and other reactionary Khmer forces to oppose and undermine our people, we will continue to regard the Beijing reactionary hegemonist-expansionists as our direct and most dangerous enemy.

At the same time, we must not lessen our vigilance against the U.S. imperialists -- our fundamental long-standing enemy -- who are colluding with the Beijing reactionaries and the reactionary forces in the Thai ruling circles. However, we must not regard the peoples of these countries as our enemy. We respect the long-standing friendship ties with the Chinese people. We are satisfied with all the peoples of the ASEAN countries who have good will and reasonable opinions against various reactionary forces and who have shown a desire to be friendly and live peacefully with the Indochinese countries. We express solidarity with the U.S. people, particularly with those Americans who have voiced and acted in support of the just cause of our Kampuchean revolution.

Fifthly, on the basis of the clearly mentioned question of friend and foe above. we have actively pursued a foreign policy of peace, friendship, and nonalignment. ready to have friendship and cooperation with the peoples of all countries regardless of their political and social systems, based on the principles of peace coexistence and mutual respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity; noninterference in each other's internal affairs; equality; mutual benefit; and of settling all disputes with neighboring countries through peaceful negotiations and with respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, so as to contribute to building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. We pledge to enhance the bonds of solidarity with all revolutionary and progressive forces in the world, to assist the cause of common struggle waged by the peoples of all nations of peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. We oppose imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism.

As for current international issues, we resolutely oppose U.S. imperialism for trampling underfoot the right to self-determination of many nations, invading Grenada and Lebanon, interfering in El Salvador, and threatening the security and independence of Cuba, Nicaragua, Angola, Ethiopia, Syria, and Libya. We sternly condemn U.S. imperialism for continuing to deploy new missiles in Europe, embarking upon a nuclear arms race, and pushing mankind to the brink of a nuclear war.

We enthusiastically support the firm and goodwill statements of 28 September 1983 and 24 November 1983 by Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [applause] We pledge to support the courageous struggle of the Grenadian, Lebanese, Palestinian, Arab, Central American, and African peoples against imperialism, Zionism, and apartheid. We always side with the valiant peoples of Cuba and Nicaragua who are constantly ready to smash all interventionist and aggressive maneuvers of U.S. imperialism. We welcome all initiatives and trends toward dialogue between the two groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries. We condemn the reactionary ruling forces in a number of ASEAN countries, particularly Thailand, who continue to follow in the footsteps of China in maintaining and supporting the Pol Pot remnants and other reactionary Khmer groups in opposing the renaissance of Kampuchea.

We would like to clearly declare that the presence of the Vietnamese Army volunteers on Kampuchean territory is made at the request of the Kampuchean Government and people. The Kampuchean people and Army will closely cooperate with the Vietnamese Army volunteers in preparing for resolute and effective activities to defend their security, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

The above-mentioned five lessons are priceless. We are determined to firmly grasp all these lessons in order to continue vigorously advancing the Kampuchean revolution. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, in the coming years, in order to achieve more and greater successes, the whole party, Army, people, and brothers of all nationalities and from all strata -- all people in our country -- must promote solidarity and struggle persistently to implement all the following strategic tasks:

1. Promote solidarity throughout the party, Army, and people; enhance the revolutionary spirit; make all efforts; and remain constantly prepared to smash the disbanded Pol Pot bandits who cross the border from Thailand to conduct secret subversive and sabotage activities against the peaceful life of our people. At the same time, always increase vigilance and remain ready to foil all aggressive maneuvers of the enemy. Implement well the humanitarian policy toward those enemy soldiers who surrender to us and the policy of clemency toward the misled persons. All those who are presently with the Pol Pot gang and other reactionary Khmer groups for whatever reasons are invited to abandon enemy ranks and return to their families and home towns. You will enjoy all citizenship rights according to your sincerity and contributions toward the cause of national defense and reconstruction.

2. Continue to vigorously promote the building of revolutionary vitality, creating conditions facilitating new progress in the political, military, economic, and cultural fields of the country.

We must continue efforts to build the KPRP, strengthening the basis of the party and its close alliance with the people and increasing the number of good cadres who are patriotic, love the people, and uphold genuine internationalist solidarity. We must agitate the mass movement to carry out actual revolutionary activities in attacking the enemy, persuading them to surrender, and convincing misled persons to return to their families. We must take part in building the Revolutionary Armed Forces and carry out the policy of the rear by further expanding agricultural acreage, proceeding with intensive cropping, raising the yield of crops, selling paddy to the state, making patriotic contributions, and taking part in all other revolutionary tasks. Work through the revolutionary activities movement of the mass in order to build mass organization. Use as a base the revolutionary activities and activities in mass organizations and select model persons to be inducted into the party and trained and promoted into cadres.

It is imperative to raise the vigilance and combat ability of the People's Armed Forces and people's police, enhance social and economic leadership and control, concentrate forces to promote agricultural, industrial, and handicraft production; rapidly increase the volume and quality of export goods; further develop communications, transport, and trade; keep smooth control of the markets; and consider the economic development and improvement of the material and moral living standards of the people, cadres, and combatants as an important sector in the effort to build true revolutionary vitality.

3. Continue to strengthen the bonds of special solidarity and all-round cooperation among Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos. Increase solidarity with the Soviet Union, which is the main pillar of the revolutionary movement in the world and of the world peace movement. Increase solidarity with all fraternal socialist countries and with all revolutionary and progressive movements of all countries in the world. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, on this most solemn occasion, on behalf of the party, government, front, and people of Kampuchea, I would like to express profound and sincere gratitude to the fraternal party, government, Army, and people of Vietnam; to the fraternal party, government, and people of Laos; to the parties, governments, and people of the Soviet Union and all fraternal socialist countries; to the Indian Government and people; to all international organizations; and to all brothers and friends near and far.

The happiness we now enjoy makes us more aware of the bitter misery of the past. We would like to affirm that we maintain solidarity with the party, government, heroic army, and people of Vietnam with all our sincerity as it is a life-or-death necessity for the Kampuchean nation and a law of evolution of the Kampuchean revolution.

[applause] The Kampuchean people reserve a place in their hearts for the kindness of all the Vietnamese mothers and wives who, on three occasions, accepted the pain of sending their sons and husbands to assist and rescue our people. At present, they continue to send their children to contribute their sweat, blood, and intelligence to the cause of defending and building our fatherland. Future Kampuchean generations will continue to treasure this close solidarity with Vietnam like they treasure the apples of their eyes. [applause]

No perfidious maneuvers can split this close solidarity. We pledge to fully implement the treaty for peace, friendship, and cooperation signed by both countries in February 1979 and the statement of the Laos-Kampuchea-Vietnam summit conference in February 1983. [applause]

Dear compatriots and combatants, on this glorious day, on behalf of the party, government, front, and people, I would like once again to bow to the memory of the combatants who valiantly sacrificed themselves in the cause of national liberation and national defense and reconstruction. I would like to convey my cordial and warm greetings to the families of the fallen combatants and disabled fighters who sacrificed their flesh and blood in the interest of the fatherland and people. I welcome and heartily admire those cadres, party members, core group members, workers, personnel, peasants, intellectuals, clergymen, youths, compatriots, and combatants throughout the country and Kampuchean residents abroad who have contributed to this brilliant success in our fatherland. My tender love goes to the orphans.

For the firmness of the PRK, for the radiant future of the Kampuchean people, and for the sturdiness and power of the strategic alliance of the three Indochinese countries [applause] the whole party, Army, and people in 1984 must valiantly struggle to advance the cause of defending and building the Kampuchean fatherland toward more and greater successes. [applause]

May the bonds of militant solidarity and the long-standing cooperation among Kampuchea, Vietnam, Laos, and the Soviet Union last forever! [applause]

Long live proletarian internationalism! [applause and cheers] Long live peace and friendship among nations! [applause and cheers] Long live the glorious KPRP! [applause and cheers] Long live the PRK! [applause and cheers] We will surely triumph! [applause]

#### Order of Day Issued

BK080916 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0052 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Order of the Day by Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense, and vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, at 7 January Phnom Penh meeting marking 5th National Day of the PRK -- live]

[Text] Dear Comrades, cadres, and male and female combatants of the KPRAP: On this grand occasion of the 5th founding anniversary of the PRK, on behalf of the KPRAF units, I warmly greet the KPRP Central Committee; the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the KUFNCD National Council.

I express profound gratitude to the Vietnamese party, government, people, and army for their massive, timely, and effective support and assistance in the liberation, reconstruction, and defense of our country in general, and in the building and strengthening of our KPRAF in particular. I express profound gratitude to the Lao party, government, and people for their wholehearted support to the Kampuchean revolution based on the special bond of solidarity and friendship of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries in their struggle against the common enemy. I express sincere support to the Communist Party, government, and people of the Soviet Union for their sincere and effective moral and material support to our Kampuchean people in building our economy and culture and strengthening our national defense work. I express profound gratitude to the parties, government, and peoples of our fraternal socialist countries, the government and people of the Republic of India, and all the international organizations and friends near and far throughout the world for actively supporting our Kampuchean revolution.

I extend best wishes and regards to cadres, combatants, workers, and personnel in the KPRAF units in charge of national defense. I bow my head in respect to the souls of the cadres and male and female combatants in the KPRAF and the Vietnamese volunteers who valiantly sacrificed their lives for the cause of national liberation and defense and the cause of noble international duties. I extend most sincere and best regards to disabled combatants and the families of fallen heroes. On behalf of the KPRAF, I express profound gratitude to all compatriots who have paid great attention to the construction of our armed forces, thus enabling them to become stronger with every passing day.

With special feelings of affection and most profound gratitude, I extend best regards to the Vietnamese families that have suffered profound grief because of the loss of their beloved ones for the cause of the Kampuchean revolution.

Dear comrades, during the past 5 years, under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP, our people have actively participated in the building of our KPRAF, which has grown rapidly in size and strength to include the regular army, regional army, people's security forces, and people's militia forces. Our armed forces have displayed their fine quality as an army of the people. While fighting the enemy, our people's armed forces carry out the mass persuasion movement, increase production, and strive to make all units advance in all aspects. In close cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer forces, all units of our regular army, regional army, people's security forces, militia, and home guard army have been successful in defending our territorial integrity, maintaining law and order, and protecting the people in their peaceful labor.

I wholeheartedly hail the brilliant and great feats scored by cadres and combatants of the KPRAF units throughout the country.

To successfully carry out all the strategic tasks and immediate work set forth on behalf of the party and state by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, on behalf of the Defense Ministry, I issue the following Order of the Day:

1. We must always temper ourselves to enhance the combat strength of the KPRAF; be ready to frustrate all maneuvers of the enemy aggressors; and, in this immediate period, join hands with the people throughout the country in cracking down on all the Pol Pot remnants and all categories of reactionary elements -- lackeys of the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the imperialists and other reactionary forces.
2. We must enhance the spirit of love and respect for the people; help the people in every way, including in the building of their villages and communes; and strengthen the people's mastery.

3. All cadres must set good examples for the combatants, love the combatants, pay attention to the spiritual and material life of the male and female combatants, stimulate the production drive, and strictly practice thrift.

4. We must enhance solidarity, love, and respect for the Vietnamese volunteers and strengthen firm militant alliance with them.

Dear cadres and male and female combatants in the KPRAF, over the past 5 years we have witnessed the splendid changes of our people. Each of us is very proud to have been able to contribute our moral and physical strength and our sweat and blood to these brilliant changes. However, our enemies still have many more perfidious tricks to resort to. They will certainly launch many more maneuvers in an attempt to destroy our revolution. Therefore, it is necessary for all of us to adhere to the fine ethics of our KPRAF, strengthen the alliance of militant solidarity of our people, enhance the strategic alliance of the three countries -- Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos -- and consolidate our solidarity with the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries, and all friends near and far throughout the world to firmly defend our beloved fatherland and contribute to the defense of the three Indochinese countries and peace in the world.

With great joy and pride and firm confidence in the success of the heavy and noble tasks of the armed forces, march on, all cadres and male and female combatants!

#### Chea Sim Closing Speech

BK080820 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0245 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Closing speech by Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, at 7 January Phnom Penh meeting marking the 5th national day of the PRK -- live]

[Text] Esteemed members of the presidium, dear comrades and friends, dear compatriots and combatants of both sexes: The solemn meeting marking the 5th anniversary of the PRK's national day today proceeded in an extremely solemn and warm atmosphere. All of us have vigorously expressed our firm confidence and great pride in our party leadership, our regime's wonderful characteristics, our people's and Armed Forces' will and might of mastery, and the internationalist solidarity and considerable assistance of our brothers and friends. This is the source of all prodigious victories won over the past 5 years and the essential factor for the firm advance in the years to come. All of us are resolute to transform today's extremely solemn and warm atmosphere into an atmosphere of enthusiastic revolutionary activities pervading all ministries, departments, factories, enterprises, schools, armed units, wards, hamlets and families, prompting all of us to emulate each other in furthering achievements in 1984 and in the coming years. No obstacle and no enemy can block our advance. [applause] Great President Ho Chi Minh taught us: unity, unity, great unity; victory, victory, great victory! [applause]

On behalf of the party, government, front, and presidium and in my own name, I would like to express profound thanks to all comrades in the high-ranking Vietnamese delegation, high-ranking Lao delegation, and high-ranking Soviet delegation; your excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen representing the diplomatic corps, and your excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen who are international and national guests of honor present at this solemn grand meeting. [applause] I would like to praise and thank my compatriots, cadres, and combatants who have actively participated in this meeting and contributed to making this meeting a great success. [applause] Best health and victory to all of you. I declare today's grand meeting closed. [applause]

Long live the successful celebration of the 5th anniversary of the 7 January national day! [cheers and applause]

SPK on National Day Meeting

BK080600 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1105 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Excerpts] Phnom Penh SPK January 7 -- People across Kampuchea are celebrating the fifth national day today. In Phnom Penh, an estimated 170,000 inhabitants began gathering in the streets at dawn. In front of the former royal palace ranks were formed by 2,000 representatives of the Armed Forces and all strata of the population.

The meeting, the most impressive so far, began at 7 a.m. on the main stand -- an alabaster white construction erected on the palace's eastern wall -- were seen Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea; Chea Sim, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland; Chan Si, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Say Phuthang, Politburo member of the party Central Committee, president of its commission for organization and vice president of the Council of State; Bou Thang, Hun Sen and Chea Soth, Politburo members of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and respectively ministers of defence, foreign affairs and planning. Also on the stand were Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the Council of State; Souphanouvong, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and chairman of both the People's Supreme Assembly and the Lao Front for National Construction, and Bally Yazkulihev, candidate member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, deputy president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

After the national hymn had been played against the background of a 21-gun salvo, the opening speech was made by Chairman Chea Sim who pointed out that January 7, 1979 was memorable because of that day, "for the first time, genuine independence was won and the people became true master of the country." Chea Sim warmly welcomed the high-ranking delegations from Vietnam, Laos and the Soviet Union, the diplomatic corps, and the many foreign guests. "Your presence on this solemn occasion is a great encouragement to our country," he said.

The main speech was delivered by Heng Samrin.

In his Order of the Day, Defence Minister Bou Thang said that the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea had greatly grown in size and strength to include regular army, a regional army, a people's security force, a militia, and a home guard. "Our army," Bou Thang noted, "has proved its fine quality as an army of the people.... All the Armed Forces, in close cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer army, are successfully defending the national territory, maintaining law and order, and protecting the people in their peaceful labour."

The national day ceremony continued with a military review and a colourful, perfectly orchestrated march-past involving 170,000 people along the Lenin Boulevard and other main thoroughfares. In the van of the parade were cadets of the military-political school. These were followed by other columns formed by officers, the infantry, the navy, the regional army, the people's security force, the signal corps, the militia and the home guard. Marching twelve abreast in impeccable ranks, those proud men and women embodied the vitality of the nation and its determination to defend all the gains of the revolution.

After them rumbled the motorized column, with armoured personnel carriers, truck-mounted infantry support weapons and A-A guns, lorry-drawn artillery pieces, including long-range cannon and multiple-bore rocket launchers. All those new weapons and the roar of the heavy tanks which brought up the rear of the column showed how mighty a punch the Kampuchean Armed Forces can deliver today in defending national independence.

The civilian marchers brought with them the most vivid expressions of national revival when they entered the parade ground. They represented all sections of the population, all ethnic groups, all trades and professions. The many floats and placards displayed in the procession showed not only the great achievements in economic construction and other fields. They reflected the joy of the people who, now free from fear and humiliation and confident in their future, can give full play to their zeal of labour and their creativeness to work for their own happiness and for the prosperity of their reborn motherland.

#### Delegations Visit Exhibits

BK081149 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0815 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 8 -- The Vietnamese, Lao and Soviet party and state delegations visited the political and economic exhibitions in Phnom Penh Saturday afternoon. During the visits to the political exhibition at the Bassac Hall the delegations were respectively led by Truong Chinh, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the Council of State; Souphanouvong, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and chairman of the People's Supreme Assembly and the Lao Front for National Construction; and Bally Yazkulyiyev, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and vice president of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

They were accompanied by Bou Thang, Hun Sen and Chea Soth, Politburo members of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, vice chairmen of the Council of Ministers and respectively ministers of national defence, foreign affairs and planning. The visitors expressed admiration for the great achievements of the Kampuchean revolution and wished the Kampuchean people still greater successes in national defence and construction.

In the visitor book President Truong Chinh wrote: "This special exhibition has profoundly impressed the Vietnamese delegation. It vividly and convincingly shows all the great, all-sided victories which the Kampuchean people have won over the past five years and which testify to the extraordinary vitality and will of the Kampuchean people and their determination to abolish the genocidal Pol Pot regime. These achievements affirm the irreversibility of Kampuchea's revival."

"With pride and admiration, we believe that the Kampuchean people, under the correct leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, will make still greater, more brilliant successes and will succeed in building a peaceful, independent, democratic Kampuchea advancing gradually to socialism, which will contribute to strengthening the militant alliance and solidarity among the three Indochinese countries, and to the struggle for peace, national independence and social progress in the world."

President Souphanouvong wrote: "Seeing the exhibits we greatly rejoice at the valiant struggle of the multi-national people of Kampuchea who, under leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, are incessantly promoting all traditions of their heroism and culture."

"Their great heroism have been brought to play in the past five years to defeat the enemy.

"The Kampuchean people have foiled all perfidious moves of Chinese expansionism, U.S. imperialism and their puppets, and will defeat them completely."

The Soviet head delegate, Bally Yazkulihev, wrote: "The exhibition shows the heroism of the Kampuchean people in the struggle for social and national liberation. It evidences the great successes recorded by the Kampuchean people in all fields in building a new life in the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It tells of the major role of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, the vanguard party of the Kampuchean people, in leading the country towards a brilliant future. The exhibition also shows the success of the P.R.K. in the international arena.

"The people of the Soviet Union warmly greet the fifth Kampuchean National Day and reaffirm their unshakeable solidarity with the Kampuchean people."

#### National Day Banquet

BK081055 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0500 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 Jan (SPK) -- A grand banquet was hosted in Phnom Penh this evening in honor of the 5th National Day of the PRK. Attending were Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Chan Si, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Say Phuthang, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of State, and chairman of the KPRP Central Committee Organization Commission; Bou Thang, Hun Sen, and Chea Soth, members of the Political Bureau, vice chairmen of the Council of Ministers, and respectively ministers of defense, foreign affairs, and planning, and many other personalities.

Truong Chinh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of State, and head of the high-ranking Vietnamese delegation; Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president of the LPDR, chairman of the Supreme People's Council and of the Lao National Construction Front, and head of the high-ranking Lao delegation; Bally Yazkulihev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and head of the Soviet delegation; as well as all members of the three delegations also responded to the invitation. On this occasion, also present were many members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Kampuchea and foreign guests attending the celebration of the 5th National Day.

Speaking to the invitees, Chairman Heng Samrin stressed: Your presence at this solemn festival, while constituting a perennial source of encouragement for our people, reflects the close militant solidarity and testifies to the solidarity of the fraternal friendship between the Kampuchean people and the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Soviet Union, and other countries of the socialist community in the cause of the struggle for peace and security of the nations in the region and the world.

On the same evening, the inhabitants of Phnom Penh watched beautiful fireworks fired from various points of the city and were given a rich program of entertainment, including art presentations and film shows.

## SRV Delegation Honored

BK081139 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0824 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 8 -- A 1,000-strong meeting was held at the Chattomuk Conference Hall in Phnom Penh Sunday morning in honour of the visiting Vietnamese party and state delegation led by Truong Chinh, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Present on the occasion were Heng Samrin, Politburo member [as received] of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and president of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Kampuchea; Chan Si, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hun Sen, Politburo member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister for foreign affairs; and other Kampuchean officials. Also present were Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien, other members of the diplomatic corps, and many Vietnamese experts on internationalist missions in the country.

The meeting was opened by Men Saman, member of the party Central Committee and president of its Commission for Propaganda and Education. It continued with speeches made by President Heng Samrin and President Truong Chinh which were frequently punctuated by prolonged applause.

## Heng Samrin Praises SRV

BK081208 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0717 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 8 -- At a big meeting held in honour of the Vietnamese party and state delegation in Phnom Penh on Sunday morning, President Heng Samrin said: It is a very great joy for me to act on behalf of the whole of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, the entire people and all the Armed Forces of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in extending our warm greetings to the delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and president of the SRV Council of State, an outstanding activist of the Indochinese revolutionary movement. Through you, we wish to express to the party, the government and the heroic people of Vietnam the profound love of all the Kampucheans you have saved from genocide and our boundless gratitude for Vietnam's devoted, selfless and extremely great support and assistance to the rebirth of our people.

Your presence in our country on this festive occasion -- the fifth National Day of the P.R.K. -- is an inexhaustible source of encouragement to all our cadres and combatants and our entire people, urging us to follow up the wonderful achievements we have made over the past five years in order to advance hand in hand with the peoples of Vietnam and Laos towards still greater victories.

The historic victory on January 7, 1979 and the founding of the PRK earned the Kampuchean people the genuine right to shape their own destiny. This, on the other hand, constituted the most stunning defeat to the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists in their scheme of turning the Land of Angkor into a springboard for aggression against our friends and on the Indochinese Peninsula, in pursuit of their ambition for hegemony over the whole of Southeast Asia. That was how a new strategic situation began for the three fraternal countries in Indochina to make the Kampuchean-Vietnamese-Lao militant alliance stronger than ever.

The past five years have seen many great, very great, achievements of the Kampuchean people in all fields. Meanwhile remnants of the Pol Pot band and the reactionary Khmer forces of Sihanouk and Son Sann have been jumping at one another's throats and have been weakening in the process.

The marvelous renaissance and steady reconstruction of Kampuchea and the incessant growth in strength of the Kampuchean revolution point to the irreversibility of the situation in our country. The credit for these successes goes, first of all, to the correct line pursued by the KPRP which, by consistently upholding the banners of patriotism and proletarian internationalism, has succeeded in bringing into play the strength of the entire Kampuchean people and has combined it with the strength of the peoples of Vietnam and Laos and of the socialist community whose mainstay is the Soviet Union and with the invincible strength of the three revolutionary currents of the era.

These successes are also owned to the resiliency of the Kampuchean people who, free of the scourge of genocide, are struggling resolutely for their right to life and for the independence, freedom and happiness of the nation. This is also a brilliant victory for the special fraternal relations between Kampuchea and Vietnam, for the heartfelt, invaluable assistance of the Vietnamese people who have been sharing their clothes and their food with us and who have sent their best children here to help our people, contributing, with sweat and blood, to the defence and construction of the PRK.

As we meet here in a very warm atmosphere of comradeship, fraternity and militant solidarity we want to speak, with complete frankness and without reserve, to our dear brothers and sisters in Vietnam and Laos, to our compatriots and to just opinions in the world, about our straightforward, unequivocal thoughts about the relations of the three peoples of Indochina all through the historical journey they have made together past great obstacles and trials.

All through their histories the three Indochinese peoples have had to cope again and again with aggressive forces from outside. Feudal China, for thousands of years, imposed its hegemony on all countries in Southeast Asia. Even today the Chinese authorities still view Southeast Asia as their share of influence and regard Vietnam as the main target for annexation. China used to rule over Vietnam. It used to make aggression on other Southeast Asian countries to subjugate them. Over a period of one thousand years it occupied Vietnam twice. In the following millennium it made ten invasions against that country.

In Southeast Asia, Thailand was the only feudal force that used to attack all its neighbors -- Kampuchea, Laos, Vietnam, Burma and Malaysia. That began with the founding of Thailand and went on for six centuries, and Kampuchea and Laos were regarded as its main sphere of influence and targets for annexation. From the 13th to the 19th centuries Thailand invaded Kampuchea many times, occupying most of the Angkor Kingdom and devastating the capital of Angkor. It also seized most of the Lao Kingdom. These repeated expansionist aggressions by Thailand caused the decline of the Khmer Kingdom as marked by the fall of Angkor in 1431 and the capture of Longvek in 1594. Thailand also invaded Vietnam five times in the 18th and 19th centuries. Late in the 17th century feudal China and feudal Thailand mounted a joint invasion against Burma. Again early in the 19th century, Thailand colluded with the British imperialists in attacking Burma. Thailand also sided with the French colonialists against the three Indochinese countries from the second half of the 19th century onward. It recognized the French rule in Kampuchea and Laos in exchange for French recognition of Thai partial occupation of these same countries.

Then, for almost a century, the three Indochinese countries were occupied successively by the French colonialists and the Japanese militarists, and a war of aggression, the bloodiest in history, was conducted by the U.S. imperialists in these countries. Then again, China and Thailand, both of them had made expansionist aggressions against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, joined hands with imperialism, colonialism and militarism to oppose these three Indochinese countries for four whole decades. Indeed, historical facts have proved that the greatest danger to the existence of the nations on the Indochinese Peninsula was and has been foreign feudal, colonialist, imperialist and expansionist aggressive forces.

Among the three Indochinese countries there are also historical problems resulting from wars and territorial and border disputes among feudal dynasties and henchmen of imperialism. The three peoples were all victims of feudal rule and of domination by reactionaries on the payroll of imperialism.

These historical problems, however, are by far outweighed by the crimes perpetrated against the three Indochinese peoples by the rulers in China and Thailand, and by the colonialists, militarists and imperialists. Nevertheless, these problems have been blown up by the enemies in an attempt to fan up enmity among Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam and to cover up their own crimes of aggression against these three peoples. French colonialism, for instance, successively invaded Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos late in the 19th century, and because of the weakness of the feudal rulers in the three countries, the three peoples of Indochina were subject to slavery. Yet, it was the French colonialists who twisted history by claiming that their presence had had the beneficial effect of preventing the partition of Kampuchea by Vietnam. Their intention was to rouse the Kampuchean people against the Vietnamese people and cover up the real danger of their domination of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos. The Chinese rulers, over the past forty years, have twice betrayed the interests of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos by making compromises with the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists. Even so they charge Vietnam with leaving the Kampuchean revolution in the lurch, hoping that their groundless charge would set Kampuchean revolutionaries against Vietnam and would prevent discovery of their crimes against these three peoples.

Today China is colluding with the United States and Thailand against the three Indochinese countries. At the same time, it accuses Vietnam of invading Kampuchea and of trying to create an Indochinese federation. Its allegations are designed to paper over its scheme of using the Pol Pot clique of genocidal maniacs to cause the extinction of the Kampuchean people and to serve its strategy of expansionism and hegemony vis-a-vis Southeast Asia and the whole world.

But history has made it abundantly clear that colonialism, militarism, imperialism and Chinese expansionism have all resorted to the same old divide-and-rule policy to pit one Indochinese country against another, thereby making all the three too weak to resist their domination and whitewashing their crimes. The enemies have all concentrated on Vietnam because that country, as is obvious to all, was the main target and, therefore, was of prime importance in their overall policy regarding Indochina. The Vietnamese people, indeed, have been the most important force in the common struggle of the three countries for independence, freedom and happiness, and have, consequently, made the greatest sacrifices for this struggle.

The rulers in each country used to work hand in glove with imperialism and other forces of international reaction to exploit their own people. At the same time, in their own country, they incited enmity regarding neighboring countries. Not until the introduction of Marxism-Leninism by Ho Chi Minh -- the first Vietnamese communist -- as the beacon for national liberation struggles of the three Indochinese peoples and the emergence of genuine Marxist-Leninist parties -- was national enmity gradually overcome and could the three peoples of Indochina unite in a solid bloc to fight side by side and defeat their common enemies.

It is a fact that living next door to one another and faced with threat from foreign aggressive forces many times their sizes, the three peoples, from time immemorial, have stayed close together, helping and relying on one another to cope with the same enemies.

For almost a century the Kampuchean people joined the peoples of Vietnam and Laos in a persistent struggle against colonialist domination. Unfortunately, the colonialists were able to maintain their rule over all the three countries for almost a century because popular uprisings were uncoordinated and because the three peoples, despite their mutual assistance, were not formed into a single bloc and, most important of all, because they lacked a correct revolutionary line to counter the enemy's divisive schemes.

With the emergence of the Indochinese Communist Party [ICP] in 1930, the three revolutionary struggles were merged, giving added strength to each nation. That led to the victories of the three peoples in August 1945. Then, following the dissolution of French-dominated Indochina and the creation by the French of a three-nation French union, the ICP, on the strength of the maturity of the revolution in each country, dissolved itself in 1951, and the three peoples, led by their respective revolutionary parties, continued to strengthen their solidarity against their common enemies. That was what decided the continued advance of the three revolutions, past innumerable difficulties, to their historic victories in 1975.

In the history of Kampuchea, the genocide by the Pol Pot clique was the greatest disaster. It took feudal Thailand six whole centuries to cause the disintegration of the Angkor Kingdom, and it took the colonialists and imperialists almost a century to enslave the Kampuchean people. But in only a little more than three years, the genocidal Pol Pot clique, instrument of Beijing, succeeded in driving the entire Khmer nation to the brink of extinction. In the history of the world, no other nation has ever experienced a disaster of the same magnitude. Half of the population was put to death in the most horrible manner. Poland suffered the greatest casualties in World War 2, compared with the size of its population, but the rate was only one-fifth.

These unpardonable crimes were directly perpetrated by the Pol Pot clique, but they were masterminded by the Chinese expansionists who, banking on the former's chauvinistic-mindedness and foolish ambitions, fed them with the venom of extreme wickedness and ruthlessness of Maoism and used them as an instrument to further China's strategy of great-nation hegemony in Southeast Asia and the world as a whole. Beijing's divide-and-rule policy combined with the Pol Pot clique of traitors' Maoist, anti-Vietnamese, anti-Lao policy to bring an unprecedented disaster on the Kampuchean people. It caused great damage to the solidarity among the three countries, threatened the independence and security of Vietnam and Laos, and greatly increased the difficulties facing the three countries which had just emerged from a devastating 30-year war.

It was the policy of the United Front for National Salvation of Kampuchea and of the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea that rallied the entire Kampuchean people and which united them with Vietnam and Laos against Beijing expansionism and hegemony and against the genocidal clique of Pol Pot. That policy saved the Kampuchean people from genocide, revived them, and began a new chapter in the history of the nation and the history of the solidarity among the three peoples.

A historic lesson our people have learned over the past 10 years at the cost of our blood and tears is that separation from Vietnam and Laos means death, while unity with Vietnam and Laos means victory.

As was pointed out at the Indochinese summit in February 1983, firm solidarity among the three countries guarantees the independence of each. Damage to this solidarity will invariably threaten the independence of each nation whereas consolidation of national independence will further strengthen solidarity. It is clearer than ever to each of us in Kampuchea that our strategic alliance with Vietnam must be firmly defended as a law governing the development of our own revolution, as a primary factor deciding our victory over all our enemies, and our success in building and defending our country in working for a plentiful, happy life.

In the long, difficult struggles waged by the peoples of Indochina against foreign aggression, the Vietnamese people have made the greatest sacrifices, and it is the Vietnamese people again who have contributed the most, not only to the noble revolutionary cause of the three countries, but also to the common struggle of all nations in the world against imperialism and international reaction, for self-liberation.

Vietnam has become a symbol of courage and revolutionary heroism in the struggle for the ideals of national independence and socialism. Time will pass but the word "Vietnam" will always be fresh in people's minds and the image of the Vietnamese volunteer combatants will be cherished forever in the heart of each Kampuchean patriot of this generation and of others to come. Having suffered untold misery under feudal and colonialist domination and having experienced genocide, we thoroughly understand the lesson on the invincibility of the great thinking of the late President Ho Chi Minh, who said that "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom," and on the paramount importance of the internationalist policy consistently pursued by the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam.

Our people have vowed to our land and to the memories of the more than three million compatriots who have perished that we will remain as close to our Vietnamese and Lao brothers and sisters as skin is close to flesh in defending our nation's right to life, in defending the vital interests of all the nations on this peninsula, in the revival of the Land of Angkor, in the building of socialism in all the three Indochinese countries. We will side with you, comrades, and with all other forces of revolution in Asia and the world in upholding the banner of peace, in gearing the struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia to the struggle for world peace, in exposing Chinese hegemony as the (?threat) to peace and to common security in this region.

Mindful of the joint statement of the Indochinese summit in February 1983, we will resolutely and tirelessly strive to consolidate the militant solidarity and the special, comprehensive cooperation among Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, oppose all divisive schemes of the enemy, combat all manifestations of chauvinism, and incessantly educate our cadres, combatants and people in the traditional friendship and cooperation among the three countries. Solidarity with the Vietnamese and Lao revolutions is a consistent policy and a primary internationalist obligation of the party and the state of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

We know that in our advance we will come across many obstacles raised by the enemies of the Indochinese revolution. The Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, with the complicity and assistance of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, persist in their scheme of destroying the Indochinese Revolution.

Remnants of the Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionaries are still lurking in Thailand and are causing trouble to our compatriots on the border day in day out. But all their wicked plots and acts will fail utterly. The Kampuchean revolution is advancing steadily along, the path charted by the Fourth Congress of the KPRP.

Mindful of the two strategic tasks set by the fourth party congress, we continue to hold aloft the banners of patriotism and proletarian internationalist solidarity. We combine national defence, a primary, sacred task of the whole nation, with sustained efforts at economic, social, educational restoration and development in the gradual transition to socialism, to bring to our people a happy life, free from want and care.

In reviewing the five years of national defence and construction we have mapped out a programme of action of 1984 and have decided on orientations for development in the following years. In the resolutions of the sixth and seventh plenums of the KPRP Central Committee, stress is laid on party building, on the formation of strong armed forces, on consolidation of new relations of production in the countryside, on development of agriculture, rehabilitating and strengthening industrial management, on comprehensive cooperation with Vietnam and Laos to thwart all schemes of aggression and sabotage jointly hatched by the Chinese expansionists, the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, and to join one another in economic and cultural development and in contributing to the common struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and for world peace.

We firmly believe that the Kampuchean people will be successful in both their immediate and long-term revolutionary tasks.

Their patriotism, their attachment to socialism, their hatred for the enemy and their determination to rebuild their country, combined with the devoted assistance of Vietnam, Laos and other fraternal socialist countries, will give them great physical strength to make all their dreams come true. It is an honour for us to meet Vietnamese Communists on the occasion of the fifth National Day of Kampuchea and to tell them that the wonderful achievements made by the Kampuchean people over the past five years were the fruit of the tree of Vietnamese-Kampuchean-Lao friendship.

In the warm atmosphere generated by fraternal feelings of this solemn, magnificent meeting, we wish to tell the communists and people of Vietnam, through the Vietnamese party and government delegation, that the KPRP and the Kampuchean people will make every effort to join them in scrupulously implementing the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation signed between the two countries on February 18, 1979 so that the special friendship between Kampuchea and Vietnam, built on the solid foundation of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and tempered and tested in the fire of the struggles in the two countries, may flourish forever and last as long as the majestic Truong Son Range and the mighty Mekong River.

#### Truong Chinh Speech

BK081400 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1004 GMT 8 Jan 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 8 -- At the meeting held in Phnom Penh Sunday morning in honour of the Vietnamese guests to the fifth National Day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, President Truong Chinh, the head of the Vietnamese party and state delegation, said:

It is a great pleasure for the Vietnamese party and state delegation to the fifth National Day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to attend this solemn meeting.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and the Vietnamese people, I convey to my comrades and friends here and to the entire people and all the members of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces the best greetings, the warmest feelings, and the respect and love of the Vietnamese people.

I sincerely thank the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the PRK, the United Front for the Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland, and the Kampuchean people, for having cordially and warmly welcomed us as brothers of the same family.

I sincerely thank Comrade Heng Samrin for his fine words about the late President Ho Chi Minh, about the Communist Party, the state and the people of Vietnam.

Looking back at the journey made in the past five years in the joy of this great day of the Kampuchean people, which is also a festive day to all the three Indochinese peoples, we can see all the more clearly the great magnitude of the victories the fraternal Kampuchean people have made since their victory on January 7, 1979.

The birth of the PRK and the regeneration of the Kampuchean nation is the most brilliant victory in the millennial history of this nation. Within only five years, the Kampuchean people, under the correct leadership of the PRK and surmounting innumerable difficulties and trials, have quickly revived their nation from sorrows and mournings, and are taking it forward with very admirable successes.

After abolishing the genocidal Pol Pot regime -- henchmen of the revolutionary clique in Beijing -- the Kampuchean people set up a new socio-economic order in which the people's right to collective mastery, freedom of religion, and equality among nationalities are guaranteed. Hunger and epidemics have been curbed. Agriculture and industry are developing step by step. Transport and communications have been quickly restored. Education is being stepped up, with a place at school for every fourth citizen. Culture, the arts, public health, sports and physical education, now restored and developing in a new spirit, have combined to create a healthy, cheerful atmosphere in the whole country. National defence and security are strengthened, to the bankruptcy of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists' scheme for a return of the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

The Kampuchean people's achievements are truly wonderful. They testify to the extraordinary vitality and will of the Kampuchean people who gave rise to the magnificent Angkor civilization and are now true master of their country.

Kampuchea has completely changed for the better. The nation, free of the threat of extinction by genocide, is getting back on its feet with great vigour to build a life in freedom and happiness. The Kampuchean revolution is advancing steadily.

With a policy of peace, friendship and cooperation, the PRK has affirmed its important role regarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Its prestige is increasing steadily in the world. The miraculous rebirth of the Kampuchean people is a victory not only for the Kampuchean people, but also for all the three Indochinese peoples and for all forces of revolution and peace in the world.

It is the unshakable conviction of the Vietnamese people that the PRK Government, the only genuine and legitimate spokesman for the Kampuchean people, will get the place it deserves in the international arena. The heroic Kampuchean people will be able to contribute more and more to the struggle for peace national independence, democracy and social progress.

The solidarity among Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos has been well tempered and tested. With the founding, by the late President Ho Chi Minh, of the Indochinese Communist Party -- the forerunner of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party -- the militant solidarity among the three nations became the primary factor for them to defeat all enemies and regain national independence and freedom.

With the Kampuchean people's victory over the Pol Pot genocidal clique on January 7, 1979 and the Vietnamese people's victory over the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists in February the same year, great trials were left behind. Since then, our three peoples have created for their revolutions the strongest strategic posture than ever, and a new chapter has been added to the history of the militant solidarity, cooperation and friendship among the three Indochinese countries.

The historic documents of the Lao-Kampuchean-Vietnamese summit in February 1983 affirm the great successes of each country and constitute the basis for the continuous consolidation and promotion of the special relationships among the three Indochinese countries at this new stage. Our three peoples have defeated successive aggressions by the most ferocious imperialist and expansionist forces. Our special relations are great and invincible because we pursue the same ideals and act on the same principle of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty. Our cooperation and mutual assistance give added strength to each country in its struggle for independence, freedom and happiness and for the common cause of peace and revolution in the world.

The peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea, on the long, difficult [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1420 GMT 8 January report on Truong Chinh's speech here adds the phrase: "but extremely glorious,"] path of revolutionary struggle of each country, have always been together, helping, trusting, respecting each other, fighting together and winning together.

Now, [at] this new stage of revolution and on the strength of the Vietnam-Kampuchea treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation signed on February 18, 1979, we are glad to note that the special relations between the two parties and peoples continues to consolidate and strengthen on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. These relations are unbreakable.

The Vietnamese people will make every effort to consolidate and defend the militant solidarity and special relations between our two countries, as they would do to protect their eyes. The Vietnamese people will remain to be a loyal, trustworthy, reliable friend to the fraternal Kampuchean people.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express the profound gratitude of the party, the state and the people of Vietnam to the party, the state and the people of Kampuchea for their consistent, great, valuable support and assistance to our national liberation struggle in the past and to the construction and defence of our country at present.

The Vietnamese people, acting on the resolution of the Fifth Congress of the CPV, have recorded new, inspiring successes over the past years in their two strategic tasks of building socialism and defending their socialist motherland. The socio-economic situation in our country is more and more stable. Agriculture and industry are moving upward, and national incomes increase year after year. Vietnam's economy is undergoing changes for the better, paving the way for further development.

The successes of the Vietnamese people, obtained despite many difficulties and vicious enemy sabotage, are greatly significant. They do credit to the correct line of the CPV, to improvements in policy-making and economic management, and to our people's collective mastery and self-reliance. They are also the fruition of the cooperation and mutual assistance among the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea, Laos, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

In the light of the resolution of the Fifth Plenum of the CPV Central Committee, all our patriots and combatants, promoting patriotism and their attachment to socialism, are emulating one another in production, in increasing productivity and efficiency, improving quality, practicing thrift, and fighting negative manifestations in society. They are striving to overfulfill the state plan for 1984 to score still greater successes in national construction and defence.

Now, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, working hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, are carrying on with their plan for aggression and annexation of the Indochinese countries. They conduct a general war of sabotage against the revolutions in Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos while causing confrontation between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries to undermine peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

This situation makes it imperative for our two peoples to strengthen solidarity and cooperation in all fields among themselves and with Laos, the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community, and to strengthen solidarity with the non-aligned countries and with all forces of peace and progress in the world, in order to crush all dark designs of the enemy.

The good will of the three peoples has been clearly expounded through the various Indo-chinese ministerial conferences. The Vietnamese people will continue to maintain and promote friendly relations with the ASEAN countries to help build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation. The Vietnamese people firmly oppose the policy of expansionism and hegemony of the reactionary ruling circles in Beijing, constantly watching out for every move they may make against us. On the other hand we treasure our traditional friendship with the Chinese people and hope to normalize relations with the People's Republic of China on the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

The U.S. imperialists, for their part, are colluding with other reactionary forces in accelerating the nuclear arms race by deploying medium-range missiles in Western Europe. At the same time, they blatantly intervene in other countries' affairs, brutally trampling on the independence and sovereignty of nations. They invaded Grenada, intervene in Lebanon, threaten Cuba and Nicaragua with aggression, and prepare for intervention in El Salvador, straining and complicating the world situation to the utmost. Therefore, to struggle for peace has become more pressing than ever for people of conscience in all parts of the world.

We fully support all Soviet peace initiatives, particularly the statement of November 24, 1983 by Comrade Yu. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the resolution adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet on December 29, 1983. In these documents, correct, resolute steps are defined to counter the obstinacy of the United States in placing medium-range missiles in Western Europe and to ensure the security of the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole, and to defend peace in Europe and the rest of the world.

We believe that the just policy and great strength of the Soviet Union and the whole of the socialist community, of the non-aligned countries and peace-loving people of the world, can perfectly foil all war schemes of U.S.-led imperialism and protect mankind from the danger of a nuclear war.

The past five years have marked a very important, very glorious journey covered by the Kampuchean people in the history of their struggle. The Vietnamese people firmly believe that under the correct leadership of the KPRP headed by respected Comrade Heng Samrin, the courageous, indomitable, gifted and creative people of Kampuchea will certainly thwart all schemes of the enemy and will successfully carry out the resolution of the Fifth KPRP Congress. The heroic people of Kampuchea will succeed in firmly defending their country and building a peaceful, independent, democratic Kampuchea advancing gradually to socialism, which will be a contribution to the militant alliance and solidarity among the three Indochinese countries and to the struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress throughout the world.

[The Phnom Penh SPK French report at 1420 GMT on 8 January here adds the following additional paragraphs:

"On the threshold of this new year, permit me to extend to the PRK leaders and the fraternal Kampuchean people best wishes for good health, great successes, and happiness.

"Long live the PRK!

"Long live the KPRP!

"May the militant solidarity and particular relations between the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples last forever!

"May the Vietnam-Kampuchea-Laos militant solidarity and special relations remain everlasting!" ]

#### Get-Together Held

BK091319 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0928 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 9 -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and president of the PRK Council of State, and other high-ranking Kampuchean leaders, had a get-together in Phnom Penh last Sunday evening with the high-ranking party and state delegations of Vietnam and Laos respectively headed by President Troung Chinh and President Souphanouvong.

In a jubilant atmosphere of fraternal friendship, the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao leaders talked about the great achievements of the Kampuchean people over the past five years which they said were victories of all the three Indochinese peoples who are struggling together against the expansionist and hegemonic policy of the Beijing reactionaries.

The Indochinese leaders expressed satisfaction at the fruitful development and the effectiveness of the special relations between the three nations at this new stage of revolution. They reaffirmed the determination to implement the statement of the Indo-chinese summit in February 1983 by further strengthening and developing the solidarity and multiform cooperation among the three countries and so contributing to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of pride and confidence in the victory of the just struggle of the three countries.

## More on Get-Together

BK091329 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0930 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 9 -- A get-together was held in Phnom Penh last Sunday evening between Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and president of PRK Council of State, other high-ranking Kampuchean leaders, and the party and state delegations from Vietnam, Laos and the Soviet Union respectively led by President Truong Chinh, President Souphanouvong and USSR Supreme Soviet Vice President Bally Yazkulyev.

In an atmosphere of cordiality and fraternal friendship, they talked about the fruitful development of the solidarity binding the revolutions in the three Indochinese countries to the Soviet revolution over the past 60 years since Ho Chi Minh first came into contact with Marxism-Leninism.

They noted that the solidarity and comprehensive cooperation of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam with the Soviet Union has developed in quality over the past five [years] as one of the decisive factors that had saved the Kampuchean people from genocide and that are now guaranteeing the victory of the three peoples in defending and building their countries.

President Heng Samrin, on behalf of Kampuchea, Laos, and Vietnam, expressed sincere gratitude to the Communist Party, the government and the people of the Soviet Union for its great, effective support and assistance to the three countries in national liberation in the past and in national construction and defence now. He also voiced full support for the peace policy of the Soviet Union expounded in President Yu. Andropov's statements.

Bally Yazkulyev, the head of the Soviet delegation, heartily praised the marvellous rebirth of the Kampuchean people and the great achievements of the other Indochinese peoples. He highly valued the solidarity among the three countries as a decisive factor of peace and solidarity in Southeast Asia, and reaffirmed the solidarity and full support of the Soviet Union for the construction and defence of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam and for their important proposal for a Southeast Asia of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of pride and confidence in the victory of the just struggle of the Indochinese peoples and of all the forces of socialism, national independence, democracy and peace rallying around the Soviet Union.

## Truong Chinh Departs

OW091856 Hanoi VNA in English 1614 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 9 -- The high-level Vietnamese party and state delegation led by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and president of the State Council, left Phnom Penh this morning after attending celebrations of the fifth national day of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Present at the airport to farewell the Vietnamese guests were Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [PRPK] Central Committee and president of the State Council of the P.R.K., Chea Sim, Political Bureau member of the PRPK Central Committee, chairman of the National Assembly and president of the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defence; Chan Si, Political Bureau member of the PRPK Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Say Phuthang, Political Bureau member of the PRPK Central Committee, vice-president of the State Council and head of the party commission for organization; Bou Thang, Political Bureau member of the PRPK Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defence; Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the PRPK Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs; and many other high-ranking party and state officials. Members of the diplomatic corps in Phnom Penh were also present at the airport which was decorated with flags of Kampuchea and Vietnam and slogans praising the special militant friendship between the two countries.

At 9:30 am, the motorcade carrying President Truong Chinh and other Vietnamese guests, escorted by motorcycling policemen, drove up in front of the main guest hall of the airport amidst resounding cheers from tens of thousands of well-wishers waving flags and flowers.

Presidents Truong Chinh and Heng Samrin stepped on the red-carpeted platform and the military band struck up the national anthems of the two countries. Then President Truong Chinh, in the company of President Heng Samrin, inspected a guard of honour of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces and shook hands with Kampuchean leaders, representatives of Vietnamese specialists and army volunteers, and members on the diplomatic community. President Heng Samrin and other Kampuchean party and state leaders accompanied the Vietnamese guests up to the gangway. They hugged President Truong Chinh and the other Vietnamese guests and wished them a good trip home.

#### Delegations Depart

BK090558 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] The high-ranking delegation of the SRV party and state led by Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of State; the high-ranking delegation of the LPDR party and state led by Comrade Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president of the LPDR, and chairman of the Supreme People's Council and of the Lao National Construction Front; and the high-ranking delegation of the USSR party and state led by Comrade Bally Vazkulihev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left safely for home at 0830 on 9 January after successfully attending the celebration of the 5th anniversary of the PRK's 7 January National Day.

Seeing the SRV, LPDR and USSR party-state delegations off at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State and of the KUFNCD Honorary Presidium; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the Central Organization Commission; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense and vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; and the comrade leaders of party, state, and mass organizations,

cadres of various state institutions, and a large number of people in Phnom Penh. Also on hand at the airport were Comrades Ngo Dien, Thongpeng Souklaseng and Oleg Bostorin, respectively ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Vietnam, Laos, and the Soviet Union, and the ambassadors and charges d'affaires of various friendly countries in Kampuchea.

#### SPK Hails Anniversary

BK080455 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1135 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK January 7 -- The Kampuchean nation has made a historical journey, the most important in its history. Today the People's Republic of Kampuchea is celebrating its fifth anniversary. People's democracy, the starting point of socialism, has been advancing steadily on Kampuchean soil, past many obstacles, following the chaos lasting three years, eight months and twenty days under the blood-thirsty, genocidal clique of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan, henchmen of Chinese expansionism-hegemony.

Glory to the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, wise leader and architect of the new society!

Glory to our peace-loving, hard-working people who are building a radiant future for the nation!

Glory to internationalist solidarity, particularly the Kampuchean-Vietnam-Lao friendship, an objective law guaranteeing the victory of the three peoples in defending national independence and on the path of progress and happiness.

The administration, set up through general elections at all echelons, has increased its proficiency alongside the political maturity of the masses. Our youthful Revolutionary Armed Forces have proved equal to the supreme task entrusted them by the people. Our enemies, even the most aggressive, are helpless in the face of our economic and social achievements. We have repelled a famine engendered by the genocidal regime and can now feed ourselves. Difficulties do not keep us from giving education to every fourth citizen, to care for the sick by means of an extensive health network covering almost all the more than 1,300 communes in the country.

This revival, described by many foreign visitors as "prodigious," even "miraculous," is the fruition of the correct policy of the KPRP, of the strength of national unity mustered by the United Front for the Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland, of the efforts of the more than 100,000 solidarity production groups and the hundreds of thousands of factory workers and other labouring people, of the consciousness of the people and the Army united in patriotism, and of our growing solidarity with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries, all working people, all lovers of peace and justice in the world. Our party's perceptiveness has enabled us to see clearly that our direct, most dangerous enemy is Beijing expansionism-hegemony, that our main, long-term enemy is U.S. imperialism. Our foreign policy, with a clear-cut distinction between friend and foe, has won increasing sympathy on the international arena.

Our achievements are great, but our difficulties are numerous. The enemy is waiting for us to drop our guard. He is conducting a general war of sabotage against us. International reactionaries in Beijing, Washington and other capitals continue to bank on the political corpse of the blood-thirsty Democratic Kampuchea of Pol Pot and now represented by the Sihanouk-Son Sann-Khieu Samphan trio. Weapons continue to be supplied to Pol Potists of both the old and new varieties who are lurking near our western border, so that they may bring sorrows and destruction on our land again. Thailand continues to provoke us militarily. The enemy also seeks to struggle us by means of an economic blockade and by undermining our nascent economy and our morale.

All this, however, cannot impede our advance. Gone forever are Pol Potist slavery, the massacres which caused 3,314,786 deaths, the living hell without money, without schools, without hospitals, without religion, without semblance of freedom, without even marriages.

The metamorphosis of our country shows that never before have our people been so democratic a society. In Kampuchea today they are free to live, to shape their destiny, to defend their country, to make friends. Independence has never been so complete.

The struggle against dark forces led by the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other forces of reaction will be long because the enemy is bent on retaking our country. But the outcome is already clear, as proved by facts over the past five years.

The enemy is now on the decline, torn by irresolvable conflicts. His unity is only superficial. Pol Pot's army, which numbered 120,000 in December 1978, has been reduced to roving bands of desperados.

Time is on our side. Our forces are growing in quantity and quality, and they keep growing by relying on the strength of our times as characterized by the three advancing currents of revolution, and by joining the trend for dialogue to settle all disputes and conflicts.

Whatever the circumstances, we must count on our own efforts. Having survived genocide we must now ensure a happy future for our children. The resolutions of the Fourth Congress of the KPRP and its plenums show us the road to take. Let us hold aloft the banners of patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

Let us unite more closely among all nationalities and with the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Laos, the fraternal socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union -- the mainstay of world peace and revolution -- with other peoples, with our friends and progressive forces on all continents. Let us do our level best to advance the three revolutionary movements of the masses -- to fight the enemy, step up production, and increase the strength of the revolution.

The past five years have proved the irreversibility of the situation in our country. The years to come will prove the irrepressibility of our revolutionary zeal and the certainty our just cause.

Let us advance courageously!

DEATH OF FORMER PRIME MINISTER ANNOUNCED

## Press Statement

BK101040 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0532 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Press Statement Issued by the LPDR Council of Ministers on 10 January]

[Text] The LPDR Council of Ministers wishes with sorrow to inform friends and compatriots throughout the country that Souvanna Phouma, adviser to the Council of Ministers, passed away at his residence in the capital of Vientiane at 0410 on 10 January due to old age. He would be 83 this year.

Over the past several years, Souvanna Phouma's health had gradually declined due to old age. During the period of his illness, the government provided him with the best possible medical treatment and care both at home and abroad. Many doctors and medical professors at home and in various fraternal socialist countries tried their best to cure him. However, because of his old age and disease they could not save his life.

The body of Souvanna Phouma will be lying in state at the Council of Ministers' Club. Cremation rites will take place at the cemetery at That Louang Square in the capital of Vientiane at 1400 on 14 January.

Vientiane, 10 January 1984

## LPDR Resolution

BK101130 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1105 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Resolution issued by the LPDR Council of Ministers on 10 January]

[Text] The LPDR Council of Ministers has decided on the following:

Article 1: Organize a national-level cremation ceremony for his excellency Souvanna Phouma, government adviser, who passed away on 10 January 1984.

Article 2: Appoint a committee responsible for the cremation, which is comprised of the following personages: Sali Vongkhamsao, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, as chairman; Khamsouk Keola, vice chairman and secretary general of the SPC, as vice chairman; Thongsavat Khaikhampithoun, minister and head of the office of the Council of Ministers, as member; Khambou Sounisai, chairman of the administrative committee of Vientiane municipality, as member; Kou Souvannamethi, minister of justice, as member; Princess [as heard] Khamla, member of the SPC and of the Central Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction, as member; Phao Phimphachan, deputy minister and deputy chief of the office of the Council of Ministers, as member; Dr Oudom Souvannavong, member of the SPC, as member.

Vientiane, 10 January 1984

[signed] Nouhak Phoumsavan, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, on behalf of the Council of Ministers

THAI PAPER INTERVIEWS DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

Thai, ASEAN Relations

BK100200 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 10 Jan 84 pp 1, 2

[By Sompong Kittinaradon]

[Text] Vientiane -- Laos intends to step up efforts to improve relations with Thailand and plans to set up new embassies in ASEAN in a bid to "bridge the gap" between the non-communist grouping and the three communist Indochinese countries, Lao Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat has said. In a wide-ranging exclusive interview with THE NATION in the Laotian capital here last week, Souban said despite the policy to accommodate Thailand and develop closer ties with ASEAN, Laos will, however, continue to strengthen the "brotherly" relations with Vietnam and the Phnom Penh regime.

He denied that Lao troops had been sent into Kampuchea to help the Heng Samrin regime fight Khmer resistance guerrillas but did not rule out the possibility of doing so in the future. Laos has not sent troops into Kampuchea because, he said, the Heng Samrin Government was able to handle the "remnants" of the Khmer Rouge as well as other resistance groups.

"The Kampuchean Government has not asked for our military assistance and this means that the government is able to handle the resistance problem without Lao assistance," he said. However, he said that if and when the Heng Samrin administration, which is cracking down on resistance guerrillas with the assistance of Vietnamese troops, asked for Lao military assistance, Laos would naturally respond positively. Sending of Lao troops into Kampuchea will be in line with the joint statement of the Indochina Summit, held in this Lao capital last February, which calls for "incessantly increased cooperation and stronger ties of three Indochinese countries to help one another reconstruct their nations and defend their homeland," he said.

Souban said that Laos intended to open more embassies in ASEAN because his government attaches great importance to developing relations with the non-communist countries.

"The fact is that the three Indochinese states must co-exist with their neighbours, that is ASEAN, and problems in the region must be solved by countries in the region with sympathy and understanding towards each other. When have sufficient operating funds and personnel, we would open more embassies in ASEAN," he said. [sentence as published]

He added: "We have the intention to do so, but I would prefer not to disclose now where and when we will open the next embassy in ASEAN." He said the move will contribute to efforts to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in accordance with proposals put forward by both sides.

Laos has now only one embassy in ASEAN. The Bangkok-based embassy is responsible for relations with all the five ASEAN states.

Indonesia is expected to be the site of the second Lao Embassy in ASEAN. There are now three ASEAN embassies in this Lao capital: the embassies of Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia. The Malaysian diplomatic staff here is headed by a charge d'affaires. The Philippines recently closed down its embassy in Laos because of domestic turmoil.

Referring to Lao ties with the other two Indochinese governments, Souban said coordinating committees set up in accordance with the joint statement of the Indochina Summit had met regularly to discuss cooperation in various fields, including banking, financial and cultural cooperation. He said a coordinating committee had also met to synchronize their respective state development plans.

"The Indochina summit marked a new stage of the three countries' cooperation," he said. However, the deputy foreign minister said that the economic relations have not reached the level of "division of labour" among the three countries because the level of economic development in the countries is not high enough now.

"We are now just cooperating in certain fields for mutual benefits but, in the future, when the level of our development is as high as other socialist countries, we might reach the stage of division of work," he said. He said the extent of the cooperation depends on the need from economic expansion of the three countries.

Asked about Lao economic relations with other socialist countries in the Soviet camp, Souban said that Laos is now cooperating with the socialist countries on the bilateral basis because Laos is not ready to become a member of COMECON, the Soviet-led economic bloc of socialist countries. He said Laos has not applied for membership with COMECON because it is now not able to meet the "membership commitment" a kind of division of responsibility and because Laos can receive aid from these countries on the bilateral basis.

Describing Beijing as the "most formidable threat," Souban said because of the Chinese threat, the three Indochinese countries have to be united toward off the threat. He also charged China with training and arming some Lao rebels who have been sent across the Sino-Lao border to undermine the stability of the Lao Government.

"The Lao resistance is not strong but the Chinese assistance to them proves that the present Chinese Government is pursuing a hegemonic and expansionist policy," claimed the deputy foreign minister who declined to say whether most of the Vietnamese troops, estimated by Western and Thai intelligence sources at about 40,000-60,000 strong, are deployed in northern Laos near the Chinese border.

In Lao perception of the so-called Chinese threat, ASEAN is a strategic area in the alleged Chinese expansionist scheme and therefore, Souban charged, Beijing has been supporting anti-government communist insurgency in ASEAN countries, including Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines.

#### Relations With U.S.

BK100210 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 10 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] Vientiane -- A Lao deputy foreign minister has called for a "reciprocal act" from the U.S. Administration in return for permission for the United States to follow up on the U.S. inspection of a plane crash-site in southern Laos late last month. Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat told THE NATION that Lao authorities handed over remains of U.S. crewmen who were killed in a 1972 plane crash to a team of U.S. specialists on MIA's who made the inspection last month. The team, however, apparently desired to seek more information. At the end of the inspection, described by leader of the team Col Joe Harvey as a "preliminary survey," the United States asked for permission from the Lao Government for another similar trip, Souban said.

"We are considering the request," he said. However, he said that the United States must also take some action to improve the U.S.-Lao ties.

"Relationship is a matter of mutual benefits," he said. He was not specific over what kind of a reciprocal act Laos wishes in return from the United States, but said that among obstacles to an improvement of the U.S.-Lao ties was a U.S. law which prohibits the administration from giving aid to Laos. Another obstacle was that the United States is still training Hmong hilltribesmen and send them back into Laos to carry out secret operations against the Lao Government, he charged.

The United States has repeatedly denied this accusation.

"The U.S. retention of the law and support for the Hmong elements is tantamount to antagonizing Laos," he said.

The team completed its four-day survey at the crash site in Pakse, in the southern panhandle of Laos, on December 22, last year. It was the first official U.S. inspection of a crash site in Laos since the communists took over the country in 1975. The U.S. C-130 plane was shot down by anti-aircraft fire on Dec 21, 1972 in Pakse. The C-130 carried 16 crewmen. A U.S. rescue team at the time recovered two crew members alive and the body of a third. Souban said the Lao-U.S. relations has not "genuinely improved," but there have been positive indications recently.

#### ASEAN's Kampuchea Plan

BK100230 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 10 Jan 84 p 3

[Text] Vientiane -- Lao Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salithhilat said last week the Indochina countries were unlikely to accept the latest ASEAN's proposal which calls for a gradual withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea on the territorial basis. He told THE NATION in an exclusive interview that the ASEAN proposal "unilaterally" required the Indochinese side to take actions in the interests of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and China.

The proposal, he said, calls on Vietnam to pull its troops out of Kampuchea but did not touch upon actions that ASEAN and China should take to prevent the Khmer Rouge from returning to power and "repeating genocidal acts against the Khmer people."

"There must be give-and-take in negotiations so that both sides would benefit but in the proposal, there is no reference whatsoever to what ASEAN would do to prevent the Khmer Rouge from continuing their (military) activities after the pullout and how to stop the Chinese assistance for Pol Pot (a Khmer Rouge leader)," he claimed. Souban said that if the proposal was agreed upon and implemented, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, ASEAN and China would be "rightfully" allowed to move with a free hand.

"It means that the Khmer Rouge would be allowed to return to power and kill the people once again," he charged.

The Khmer Rouge forms the strongest fighting faction in the coalition government which also loosely binds two smaller non-communist factions. The other two factions are the FUNCINPEC movement led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, concurrently president of the coalition, and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) led by Son Sann.

Souban also appeared pessimistic over the prospect of a compromise over Kampuchea on grounds that ASEAN would continue backing the coalition government.

"Were ASEAN to stop supporting the coalition, the coalition government would not have been formed in the first place," he said. ASEAN supported the formation of the coalition government and apparently, in Souban's views, without ASEAN support, the coalition would never have been formed. Although the ASEAN proposal suggests that a "peace-keeping" force or "neutral observers" be introduced in areas where the Vietnamese would be pulled out to control the situation, Souban gave the impression that he believed ASEAN wanted the peace-keeping force to be affiliated with the United Nations.

"UN recognizes the coalition government and therefore the peace-keeping force, if accepted, would naturally work in favour of Pol Pot," he claimed.

The five ASEAN foreign ministers made public the latest proposal in a "Joint Appeal" which also suggests that an international conference for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Kampuchea should be held to concentrate humanitarian efforts on the tasks for the Kampuchean resilience. The Joint Appeal proposes Vietnamese partial withdrawal on the territorial basis as against the Vietnamese formula on the batch-by-batch basis. It does not mention a UN role in this regard.

#### FEATURE ON FORMER BASE AREA IN XIENG KHOUANG

BK041456 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Feature: "Heroic Guerrillas and People of (Keo Set)"]

[Excerpts] (Keo Set) was a famous revolutionary base in Xieng Khouang Province. During the 30 years of difficult and complex resistance, the armed forces and people of (Keo Set) scored outstanding achievements for the country's glorious history of struggle for independence and sovereignty. (Keo Set) is a forested area filling with steep mountains and forests. It borders with (Phang) Canton in the north, Tha Thom in the south, Ngan canton, Mok District, in the east, and with (Phou Seo Phasouk) mountains and Tha Viang in the west.

Between 1965 and 1968 the U.S. imperialists escalated the war by daily sending aircraft to strafe liberated areas in Xieng Khouang Province. In addition to defending the areas under their responsibility, the local guerrillas of (Keo Set) led the local people to avoid air raids by U.S. air pirates. They also cooperated with the regular forces to attack the enemy in Ngan District. They took the offensive in attacking the enemy at Nong Chok mountains, using rifles to wipe out the enemy. Enemy troops stationed at various posts around (Keo Set) were once forced to withdraw.

The guerrillas shot down a helicopter, wiping out all the enemy soldiers on board. In 1967, the enemy moved in to seize Nan District and used spies and agents to sabotage the internal unity of the revolutionary movement of (Keo Set).

PRASONG EXPECTS 'GRUESOME' BORDER FIGHTING

BK090751 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 6 Jan 84 pp 1, 16

[Excerpt] Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general of the National Security Council, has said the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border is alarming because fighting between soldiers of the tripartite coalition government and Vietnamese troops is expected to be more gruesome than ever before. He noted that the resistance forces are quite strong and ready to fight the Vietnamese in full force. Vietnam is well aware of this; therefore, it has sent more reinforcements to the area.

Squadron Leader Prasong said there are about 150,000-180,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, 50,000 of which are stationed along the border, where an equal number of the resistance forces are operating. The secretary general said: "It is believed that Vietnam will use tanks and artillery to support its soldiers. If that happens, the resistance forces could be in trouble."

He said the Thai side has prepared to cope with territorial violations by soldiers of either party. In particular, civilians fleeing the fighting into Thailand must all be expelled. Meanwhile, a request has been sent to all embassies of donor countries for quick delivery of aid supplies, adding, "we have to do that because we had problems in giving aid to refugees in the past when 60,000-70,000 of them flooded into the country at the same time." The secretary general said he would inspect the border area on 7 January.

VOFA CITES '5 YEARS OF STRUGGLE' FOR PRK

BK090615 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Cambodian 1040 GMT 7 Jan 84

[("Article": "Five Years of Struggle Against the Vietnamese Aggressors")]

[Text] Dear listeners: This day 5 years ago, the Vietnamese forces were able to capture Phnom Penh through their immensely superior army and later, on 11 January 1979, established the Heng Samrin puppet regime to replace the legitimate Kampuchean Government. However, over the past 5 years, the Vietnamese forces have encountered all forms of resistance from Kampuchean nationalists. This has prevented Vietnam from completely controlling Kampuchea as it wishes. In particular, a foreign press agency recently reported on the situation during the past 5 years of struggle against Vietnam as follows:

The Kampuchean national army, which has its bases in the area north of Phnum Dangrek and west of Phnum Kravanh, has widened its sphere of military activities from the mountains into the plain and from the border deep into Kampuchea. During 5 years of active struggle, the Vietnamese aggressor forces have lost tens of thousands of soldiers. As for the Kampuchean nationalist forces, they have been able to liberate large areas, particularly in the northeastern part of the country. Along with this, the Kampuchean national forces have been able to launch attacks against the Vietnamese forces posted along Route 6. They have also been able to expand their military operations right to the surrounding areas of Tonle Sap, Pursat, Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Thom, and in major cities, including Phnom Penh and areas adjoining Vietnam itself. During this period, the Kampuchean national forces have been constantly developing from a force of 20,000 men to 60,000 at present. Furthermore, they are highly capable in carrying out guerrilla activities and have been able to launch attacks against the Vietnamese troops both on the battlefields and at various positions and bases. Along with this, the forces of Prime Minister Son Sann and President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk have been strengthened.

At present, the Son Sann forces have about 10,000 armed soldiers; the Samdech Sihanouk forces are more than 5,000-men strong. These two forces have been able to increase the number of attacks against the Vietnamese Army and with increasingly great results, in particular on various battlefields in the sector of Siem Reap, Battambang, and Pursat Provinces. Furthermore, at the end of last month, Samdech Sihanouk said the Chinese Government has decided to increase military assistance to Kampuchea, in particular heavy and light weaponry for a regiment [kang voreak sena] of his army. In addition to this, the Chinese Government has also decided to provide \$250,000 worth of military assistance.

The most important development during the past 5 years was that the three Khmer resistance forces have been able to unite and successfully create the CGDK under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in July 1982. This has further united the struggle against the Vietnamese in the fields of administration, diplomacy, and armed forces. Through this evidence, one can see that the CGDK has the ability to appeal to the Kampuchean people in various localities and regions to rally to its side in increasing numbers. In 1983 alone, tens of thousands of Kampucheans fled from Vietnamese-controlled zones to join the Khmer nationalists in liberated areas. At the same time, the CGDK has received wide support from various nations, including the United States, Canada, Japan, China, the EEC, and Third World countries. It has also received recognition from the majority of countries belonging to the United Nations as the legitimate representative of Kampuchea. This can be considered rejection of Vietnam's aggression and the Heng Samrin puppet regime which Hanoi has put up. Last April, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk also received credentials of ambassadors from Malaysia, China, Bangladesh, North Korea, Mauritania, and Pakistan at Phnum Malai in Kampuchea. And recently, it was reported that the Government of Senegal has decided to nominate its ambassador in Beijing as ambassador to Kampuchea as well.

The events of the past 5 years have clearly shown to the world community that despite Vietnam's immense army -- which is equipped with various weapons, including chemical weapons, which is in violation of humanitarian and international law -- it cannot win over the Khmer nationalist forces. On the contrary, it has been on the decline and weakened in every field. At the same time, the war in Kampuchea has also ruined the Vietnamese domestic economy to the extent that Vietnam has to send its own people to work in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe to repay its immense debt.

PHICHAI SAYS ANY SRV INCURSION TO BE RESISTED

BK070200 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun said yesterday that Thai Army would retaliate if Vietnamese forces intruded into Thailand in their pursuit of Khmer resistance fighters.

"I am very confident of our Army, and the people as a whole; and I mean all 50 million of them would resist if any incursion takes place," he said.

"I would like to warn the Vietnamese to consider what I have just said when they take action in Kampuchea."

Mr Phichai said Thailand would not take any military action if the fighting was contained within Kampuchea, even if it meant the destruction of the resistance forces.

However, he added that he told Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach last year that Thailand would never accept Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea and that there must be a total withdrawal of all troops before Vietnam can expect to improve its relations with ASEAN.

"I told Thach that the ASEAN countries are prepared to help Vietnam in its reconstruction programme, but only if they withdraw from Kampuchea," he said.

The deputy premier also said that Thailand was concerned over the increased Soviet military presence in Da Nang and Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam.

He said he had specifically asked Thach if that meant a permanent Soviet presence, and "Thach said certainly not." "But he mentioned that the Soviets had helped Vietnam for 30 years and that on that basis they are allowed the bases, but not on a permanent basis."

#### RUMOR OF RIFT IN GOVERNMENT DISMISSED

BK070235 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 7 Jan 84 p 5

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun yesterday dismissed rumours of a rift in the Prem Government over the paddy controversy, while a senior member of the Social Action Party (SAP) denied that his party has threatened to pull out of the coalition.

Phichai told reporters at Government House that he has discussed the issue with SAP leader M.R. Khukrit Pramot by phone. Stressing that there is no conflict between SAP and his Democrat Party, Phicahai said the Prem Government remains stable.

SAP has demanded that the government release 3,300 million baht to buy paddy from farmers at the officially guaranteed price through the Marketing Organization for Farmers (MOF). However, the Democrat Party has questioned the effectiveness of MOF's role in the paddy price school. Premier Gen Prem Tinsulanon has said that the controversy will be discussed by the Council of Economic Ministers at its meeting on Monday.

Phichai said yesterday that he asked M.R. Khukrit for advice during their phone conversation on Thursday. However, he refused to give details. Minister of the MP's Office Sawat Khamprakop, who is a deputy leader of SAP, also confirmed that the four parties that make up the coalition remain united. He said SAP will not pull out of the Prem Government "because the four coalition partners are still united and there are no conflicts among them."

SAP MP Saman Chomphuthep (Lamphun) on Thursday said that some SAPMP's had suggested at a recent meeting that the party's Cabinet members quit the coalition if the paddy price guarantee scheme was not carried out by the government.

Commenting on the statement, Sawat said the different views expressed on the controversy by SAP MP's were personal and had nothing to do with the party. "A few days ago, I talked with M.R. Khukrit about the issue and he reiterated that the paddy price guarantee scheme is a policy of the party," he said.

Diretor of MOF Pramut Buranasiri said last week that farmers in almost 20 provinces are having to sell their paddy well below the guarantee price of 3,300 baht per kwian (for 5 percent standard grade paddy).

#### CORRECTION TO CALL SPARKS RUMOR OF PREM RESIGNATION

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Call Sparks Rumor of Prem Resignation" published in the 6 Jan Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, Page J 2, third paragraph, line one: "...of soldiers told MATUPHUM yesterday that after..." (correcting name of newspaper).

MOKHTAR'S PRESS CONFERENCE ON ASEAN, ARAB SUMMIT

BK061115 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has said that U.S. Secretary of State Shultz will be present at the meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers in Jakarta in July. Minister Mokhtar was informed of this by U.S. Ambassador to Indonesia Holdridge who met him at his office this morning.

Speaking to newsmen in Jakarta today, Minister Mokhtar also touched on matters related to the summit meeting of the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] in Casablanca, Morocco, from 16-18 January. Minister Mokhtar will leave for Casablanca on 9 January to attend a ministerial meeting from 12-14 January to prepare for the summit conference. He said that Indonesia would regret Iran's absence from the ICO summit conference. Iran believed that the organization's membership, especially the Arabs, were siding with Iraq, he said.

In reply to press questions, Minister Mokhtar expressed the belief that there had been no significant developments in Lebanon, adding that the Lebanese problem could be settled if all sides involved were given an opportunity to solve the problems by themselves.

ARMED FORCES COMMANDER ON DEATH SQUAD KILLINGS

BK061218 Hong Kong AFP in English 0957 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Jakarta, Jan 6 (AFP) -- Indonesian Armed Forces Chief General Benny Murdani today denied government involvement in the mysterious killings of suspected criminals in the country and said the issue had been blown out of proportion.

Speaking to the press following a meeting with visiting Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek, Gen Murdani said: "We are looking into the matter. Investigations are being made. When they are going to be completed, I don't know."

An estimated 3,000 to 4,000 suspected criminals have been killed in Indonesia since April in what is widely believed to be an anti-crime drive by the military. Gen Murdani told reporters that a number of deaths had occurred as a result of "gang warfare." He also said some criminals had been killed by gunshots, but only because they were "resisting the authorities." He said he had no figures on the number of people killed in this way. The general added that he did not know how other suspected criminals may have died.

Mr van den Broek told reporters yesterday that he had expressed his government's concern over the killings during the talks with Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja earlier in the day. Following that meeting, Mr van den Broek said he found it noteworthy to hear that the killings, "as such" were not part of the Indonesian government policy. He also expressed his confidence that the mysterious killings would stop in the "foreseeable future."

Gen Murdani stressed that the Dutch official wanted it to be understood that raising the issue of the killings did not constitute interference by the Dutch in internal Indonesian affairs. But the general brushed aside a question concerning a possible Dutch request for Indonesian Government action to stop the murders.

"If it were said that the murders have been stopped by the government, that would be tantamount to admitting that the government was responsible for them," he said.

MALAYSIACONSTITUTION AMENDMENT BILL PASSED IN PARLIAMENT

BK091519 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] The Dewan Rakyat [parliament] has approved the 1984 constitution amendment bill with an overwhelming majority. One hundred and forty-one members voted for the bill and 10 against. Seventeen members of Parliament took part in the debate on the bill. They included 11 Barisan Nasional [National Front] members, some of whom were heads of the component parties, three [passage indistinct].

SRI LANKA COMPLAINS OF SUPPORT TO SEPARATISTS

BK070751 Hong Kong AFP in English 0713 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Jan 7 (AFP) -- Sri Lanka has complained to Malaysia's Foreign Ministry that Malaysian Tamils were giving moral and material support to Sri Lankan Tamils seeking to set up a separatist state, the ministry has announced. However, while condemning such acts, the ministry said it had no conclusive evidence that Malaysians were giving material support.

"Unlike communist countries, we simply cannot open letters and parcels bound for Sri Lanka. If we could do that, perhaps we could have apprehended such people," a ministry official said. However the ministry has the names of some Malaysians who are supporting the Tamils, he said.

"We are very concerned about such allegations and have been monitoring such activities. Our monitoring has managed to avert some of the more extreme supporters from staging rallies to protest against the Sri Lankan Government.

"We quickly tipped off the police when we learnt that such rallies were to be held and they were subsequently not given permits for rallies," he said.

However letters and memoranda from various Malaysian individuals and Tamil organizations supporting the separatists has been streaming into the ministry and the Sri Lankan High Commission here, he said. "Some of the letters even demanded that our government support the Eelam (separatist) Tamils and submit a formal protest to the Sri Lankan Government," he said.

He said one of the letters was from V. David of the opposition Democratic Action Party (DAP). "He wrote as if he was representing the Malaysian people, but it carried his party's letterhead," he added. Mr David and DAP Secretary-General Lim Kit Siang, who is also the opposition leader, participated in the international conference of solidarity with the Tamils of Sri Lanka in Madras, India last December. The spokesman said the ministry regarded the letters as "very unbecoming."

"We have no business interfering in Sri Lanka's Affairs," he said. "The ministry will not tolerate such actions (letters) and other related activities."

COMMUNIST PARTY OF MALAYA GREETS NEW YEAR

## Central Committee Message

BK070906 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 2 Jan 84

[New Year message of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Malaya]

[Text] With the advent of the new year 1984, the party Central Committee and Comrade Chin Peng convey their highest respects and greetings to all party members and all commanders and troops of the Malayan People's Army, and also convey their highest respects and greetings to all revolutionary, patriotic, and democratic comrades as well as brothers and sisters of all nationalities.

During the past year, our party and troops were united in continuing the revolutionary war for the realization of our party program, with determination and without regard. Our troops fought heroically and have beaten back the attacks launched by the enemy, resulting in important victories for our side. All revolutionary comrades actively fighting on all fronts have made valuable contributions in performing their tasks and to the struggle.

The struggle of the various strata of the peoples of all nationalities to fight exploitation, tyranny, and discrimination was launched without interruption. The patriotic and democratic movement is developing further.

The economic and financial condition of our country at present is deteriorating. The polarization of and gap between the rich and the poor are increasing and widening. Contradictions between the Kuala Lumpur and Singapore regimes and the people of all nationalities have further deteriorated. Power struggles among the ruling cliques have intensified. No disguise can conceal the turbulence within society as reflected by various facts. The capitalist world is suffering from an economic crisis. The arms race and rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union have intensified daily. The struggle of the people throughout the world to fight imperialism and hegemonism for the sake of freedom and liberation and to preserve world peace is aflame. The entire world is tense and full of turbulence.

The main current of the situation is favorable. In this new year all party comrades and troops must kindle the revolutionary spirit with optimism and, together with the people of all nationalities, continue the armed struggle, stimulate the mass movement, and expand the united front. We must determinedly fight the reactionary policies of the reactionary cliques and strive to defend the people's democratic rights and interests and establish a national democratic coalition government. We must struggle against the aggression and expansion of Soviet and Vietnamese hegemonism and safeguard the country's welfare.

## MNRPM Chairman's Greeting

BK071622 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 2 Jan 84

[New Year greetings message by Abdullah C.D., chairman of the Malay Nationalist Revolutionary Party of Malaya: "Patriots Throughout the Country, Unite!"]

[Text] Beloved brothers, sisters, and patriots: On the occasion of the New Year 1984, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Malay Nationalist Revolutionary Party of Malaya [MNRPM], we wish to extend our warmest greetings for the new year and best wishes to the MNRPM party members and supporters of their struggle, as well as to the broad masses of our country in general, and our Malay brothers and sisters specifically. Apart from this, we wish to extend our respects and greetings to the unyielding and heroic fighters now suffering in enemy jails, as well as to the sublime patriotic fighters who have fallen as flowers of the nation for the sake of our motherland.

Last year the situation was very favorable for the patriots. Patriotic movements in our country have won victory after victory. The patriotic forces have continued to develop, and their fronts have become stronger. Likewise, the MNRPM is getting stronger. The UMNO [United Malay National Organization], led by Mahathir Mohamed and Musa Hitam, is gradually becoming isolated and divided, and is in disorder. While they are fighting each other, corruption is becoming rampant. The 2-M [Mahathir and Musa Hitam] debts are mounting, while the impact of the capitalist world economic recession is being seriously felt in our country and cannot be contained. The livelihood of the working class throughout the country is gradually being affected.

Meanwhile, the international situation during the past year has been very favorable for the patriotic movements in our country. The confrontation between the two super-powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, is gradually sharpening. The Vietnamese aggressors suffered serious defeats in Kampuchea. The struggle of the Afghan people has further intensified. The Israeli Zionist aggressors are becoming isolated in the world. There has still been no indication that the economic crisis in the industrialized countries will improve, while the unemployment picture in those countries deteriorates unprecedentedly.

By comparison, socialist China is progressing with a great leap. Its economy is becoming stable, while its people are becoming prosperous. Its national resilience is increasing and its prestige in the international arena continues to grow.

Beloved brothers, sisters, and patriots, one of the main and biggest problems involving the interests of the entire people of our country, specifically the Malays, is the constitutional crisis. The crisis was the result of the criminal act of the UMNO leading plotters, Mahathir Mohamed and Musa Hitam, who want to rob the power of his majesty the yang dipertuan agung [paramount ruler] and their majesties the sultans. The attempt to rob power on the part of Mahathir Mohamed and Musa Hitam is being pursued by a very mean method. Their purpose is to increase the capital of the bureaucratic compradors and to benefit foreign monopolistic capitalists. Their act is exactly the same as that of the former British colonialists when they forced the formation of a Malay union. The act of the UMNO leading plotters, Mahathir Mohamed and Musa Hitam, was severely criticized by his majesty the yang dipertuan agung and their majesties the sultans and was condemned by patriotic people throughout the country.

Meanwhile, the UMNO plotters, Mahathir Mohamed and Musa Hitam, have been looking for a scapegoat, and slandered an opposition party by accusing it of trying to eliminate their majesties the sultans and establish a so-called Islamic republic patterned after Iran's Ayatollah Khomeyni. By launching this slander, they tried to conceal their attempt to rob power from the yang dipertuan agung and their majesties the sultans and tried to reverse the anger of the people against the opposition party. Apart from that, they tried to eliminate other opposition parties and shut the mouth of every patriot, specifically the Malays, by using the notorious Internal Security Act.

Beloved brothers, sisters, and patriots, on the occasion of the 1984 new year, the Central Committee of the MNRPM once again calls on all patriots throughout the country-- which comprises all groups, including religious, nationalist, socialist, and communist groups, and specifically the Malays -- to unite with even more strength to defend the united front and, together with the MNRPM, wage a heroic and unyielding struggle to fight the iron-fist rule of the UMNO leading plotters -- Mahathir Mohamed and Musa Hitam, who want to grab power in the country, suppress the patriotic people's movements, and impose their reactionary policies.

Let us welcome the 1984 new year with stronger determination and will to fight for social justice and democratic rights, and improve the people's livelihood as well as foster the united patriotic front to establish a national democratic coalition government.

Patriots throughout the country, unite!

Abdullah C.D., Chairman of the MNRPM

#### New Year Editorial

BK061530 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Malaysia in Malay 1230 GMT 1 Jan 84

[New Year editorial: "Make Greater Contributions To Ensure Party Progress"]

[Text] The year 1983 has passed amid the song of victory celebrating the brilliant establishment of the Malaysian Communist Party. Full of happiness, we welcome the advent of the militant new year 1984. Last year was an extraordinary year. Under the correct guidelines of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Malaya and the revolutionary front Communist Party of Malaya, and thanks to the unyielding struggle of our comrades, we achieved heartening unity on various fronts and in various undertakings, thereby further enhancing our revolution.

More encouraging were the successful talks between the two parties in July and the issuance of the historic joint statement, which showed the logical tendency toward reunification of the revolutionary and proletarian movements of our country and encouraged us to work with dedication and do everything possible to create conditions to achieve a grand harmony among revolutionary forces and further lay strong foundations to realize the merger of the two parties. Following the successful issuance of the joint statement, the two parties held further talks and agreed to merge the two parties, resulting in the establishment of the Malaysian Communist Party on 5 December 1983.

This event not only expressed the strong desire of the communists, liberation fighters, and the revolutionary people of our country, comrades as [words indistinct] and all those sympathizing with the revolution of our country, but also marked a great event in the history of the revolutionary and proletarian struggle of our country and an important victory for our people.

The brilliant establishment of the Malaysian Communist Party opened a new era for the revolutionary and proletarian movement of our country and for the realization of a bright future for the grand harmony and merger of the revolutionary forces of our country. It has created favorable conditions for the grand merger of the revolutionary and proletarian movements of our country and has guided the revolution in our country onto a new unified course. The event has given strong encouragement and strength to the broad masses and dealt a severe blow to the enemy.

On the day of the establishment of the Malaysian Communist Party, the party Central Committee announced the party declaration, the constitution and the new democratic program. In announcing them, the party's Central Committee clearly outlined the party's directives and basic policy, which reflect the interests of the people of various nationalities of our country as well as the spirit of proletarian internationalism with regard to internal and international problems. The party has adopted new decisions on the correct solution of important problems of the revolution in the Malay peninsula, North Kalimantan and Singapore by coordinating the firm Marxist-Leninist foundation and the actual struggle in our country, especially under the present changing situation, and considering the conditions and characteristic of the country. These developments have clearly shown both the spirit of Marxism-Leninism and the fact that our party is a pioneering proletarian front openly and freely making its own decisions and seeking its own way. The events also show our party's policy and strong determination and prove that our party is becoming increasingly mature in terms of theory and experience in waging its struggle.

In the past, the enemy constantly launched new attacks against our troops in the revolutionary base areas and guerrilla operational zones along the border region and tried to deprive us of access to food supplies, with the aim of eliminating our troops. However, thanks to support and aid from various revolutionary nationalities in the base areas, the battle-tested people's liberation army fought heroically on the battlefield and dealt severe blows to the attacking enemy through use of various carefully calculated tactics. The people's liberation army operating in various areas has successfully crushed and defeated the attacking enemy. It has not only strengthened and expanded the revolutionary base areas as well as areas in which the guerrilla operate but has also enhanced the revolutionary armed struggle. This has further stimulated the revolutionary determination of the people in base areas as well as in enemy-controlled areas. Apart from that, our troops also actively propagated political propaganda among the masses, encouraging and arming them, and providing various services to the people, thus further strengthening relations between our troops and the people.

Acting as representatives of the bureaucrat capitalists and compradors, feudal landlords and imperialists, the Two M [Mahathir and Musa Hitam] regime has the same characteristics as previous regimes; it is simply meaner, greedier, and more barbaric. On the one hand, it pretends to be a liberal regime, pledging to provide a clean, capable, and authoritative government, while on the other hand, it further strengthens the state machinery, amends the constitution, and implements successive reactionary acts and regulations to safeguard its unpopular reactionary regime.

These days, the two M regime is increasingly arbitrary. It has amended the Societies Act of 1983 which restricted the freedom of the Judicial Council, intensified efforts to undermine the harmony among workers by introducing a new employment system aimed at weakening the bargaining power of workers in their negotiations with their employers, and introduced the Employment Act, which is disadvantageous to the workers.

Without first consulting the newspaper publishers and journalists association, the regime arbitrarily announced that effective 1 May 1984 BERNAMA will have a monopoly on distribution of news from foreign news agencies. This is aimed at doing away with freedom of the press and monopolizing news source. The regime also amended the Constitution in order to strengthen its iron fist regime and rapidly develop the Malay bureaucrat capitalist class.

Under the Societies Act of 1983, all social bodies, which should have been handled by the home affairs minister, have been placed under the act. Apart from that, under cover of a slogan pretending to protect the rights and interests of [words indistinct], the 2-M regime has gradually intensified steps to violate the legitimate rights of Chinese and Indian nationals, and slander, weaken, and even take away the lawful rights and interests enjoyed by Chinese and Indian nationals in the political, economic, cultural, and educational fields.

In the past year, the 2-M regime expended more energy on the implementation of its Look East policy and strengthened its cooperation with Japanese and South Korean capitalist groups aimed at developing Malay bureaucrat capitalists and at accelerating development in order to exploit the Malay bureaucrat capitalists while making the country dependent on the Japanese and South Korean capitalists through capital investments.

To a certain extent, this could help overcome the economic crisis and safeguard the reactionary regime. Furthermore, if the Malay bureaucrat capitalists develop giant enterprises, their desires and ambitions will become even bigger, and they will seek every means to compete with multinational corporations for their own interests in the international arena in collusion with the Japanese and South Korean capitalist groups.

By exploiting the country's natural resources and suppressing and exploiting the working class, the Malay bureaucrat capitalist class now has invulnerable economic power. As the political representative of the bureaucrat capitalist class, the 2-M regime is not satisfied with having only material wealth, but has gone beyond that. It wants to intervene more in the ideological field, such as culture and [word indistinct], to enable it to utilize them in serving the class they represent. During the past year, it has intensified the implementation of the one language and one culture policy and forced the people to accept it as the so-called Malay national culture, which is chauvinistic in nature. Concurrently, it has suppressed the culture and arts of other nationalities.

Compared with previous regimes, the present regime is even more brutal in imposing political pressure on and intervening in Radio and Television Malaysia programs. It has urged the ASEAN countries to broadcast more programs to the liking and in the interests of the ruling clique, especially for the bureaucrat capitalists. Under the 2-M regime, polarization has increased and the gap between the rich and poor in society has further widened, while conflicts between various classes have sharpened. There is a tendency for conflicts between classes and the gap between the rich and the poor to develop into a racial problem. Because the ruling clique arbitrarily creates trouble and carries out racial discrimination and suppression, and is using various means to kindle racial sentiments in order to deflect the anger of the Malay working class against it, it has brought about widespread racial chauvinism in society. Racial sentiments can be easily aroused. The solution to various problems and views regarding them cannot be easily influenced by the divide and rule policy of the government. In many places, especially in [word indistinct] and hospitals, people are being clearly classified into Malays and non-Malays.

In the political, economic, and cultural fields, as well as in the people's livelihood and so forth, frictions and conflicts as well as suspicion and misunderstanding among the various races, can be easily aroused. In short, the relationships between races have become more tense rather than more cordial.

## Continuation of Editorial

BK081448 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Malaysia in Malay 1230 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Continuation of New Year editorial: "Make Greater Contributions To Ensure Party Progress"]

[Text] Faced with various crude measures taken by the reactionary regime, the people of various nationalities launched, during the past year, an unceasing struggle against exploitation and injustice as well as a struggle to regain democratic rights and to improve their daily lives. The call for ending the oppression and discrimination against people of various nationalities as well as the call for equal rights are becoming more and more articulate. At the same time, the democratic movement in the country has also reached a new stage of development. More and more farsighted figures of various nationalities have participated in the democratic movement front and are now joining forces to form a powerful alliance that cannot be taken for granted. These democratic figures fervently uphold truth and justice. Faced with injustice, they do not cringe, but freely express their dissatisfaction. They are also cognizant of the conditions of the society, the main events of the country, and the people's suffering. By setting up groups and organizations, by holding or taking part in various symposiums and seminars, by publishing books and magazines, and by writing articles and statements, they have exposed various inequalities and injustices existing in the society and expressed their own opinion on various measures taken by the ruling regime. They oppose actions that run counter to the country's interests, loathe autocracy, demand democratic rights and justice, and support the just struggle that is suitable for the people. Their activities have played an active and important role in their efforts to safeguard democratic rights and the people's urgent interests, oppose the arbitrary actions of the reactionary regime, advance the unity and understanding among nationalities, and propagate patriotic and democratic ideas.

The contradictions affecting the ruling reactionary class are growing more serious. The power struggle between the Kuala Lumpur regime, especially the Malayan bureaucratic capitalists that control the central government, and the ruling UMNO [United Malays National Organization] clique on the one hand and the rulers of various states on the other hand is becoming increasingly serious. The so-called constitutional amendment crisis, which shocked the people in the country and abroad, is a reflection of the irreconcilable conflict between the two groups. At the same time, infighting among cliques within UMNO is becoming uncontrollable. UMNO leaders, including the 2-M's [Mahathir, Musa], are abusing their positions to attract more followers and extend their influence as well as protect their supporters. The hegemonic position of UMNO in the National Front is becoming more prominent, while the power base and position of minority partners of the National Front are shrinking. In a word, positions are becoming hopeless. In addition, the dissatisfaction of their rank and file is obvious. The contradictions and frictions among the component parties of the National Front and among various cliques within the component parties are increasing steadily. The MCA [Malaysian Chinese Association] and the Gerakan Party [Malaysian People's Movement] continue quarreling, with neither willing to soften its stance, while the National Front's minority partners in Sarawak are also vying for seats in the general election. While the country's economy is being affected by recession, the 2-M regime continues to promote bureaucratic comprador capitalism, increase public expenditures, and squander state funds without limit. All this has in turn aggravated the economic recession.

The 2-M regime has by all means thrown the economic difficulties on the shoulders of the working class by borrowing larger amounts of money and by further exploiting the people.

For many years, especially the last 2 to 3 years, the growth rate of the debt confronting the Kuala Lumpur regime has far exceeded the GNP growth rate, such that at the end of 1983, the domestic and foreign debt of the Kuala Lumpur regime stood at 50 billion ringgit. If this figure is divided equally among the population in the country, each person, old or young, man or woman, has to face an average 4,000 ringgit debt. At present, the Kuala Lumpur regime is making ends meet by borrowing more and more, and has found itself in a robbing-Peter-to-pay-Paul situation.

Faced with increasingly fierce conflicts in the country, we must swiftly grasp any opportunity to carry out our work effectively, mix freely with the masses, educate them, unite them, and organize them. We must be able to capitalize on various contradictions in the enemy camp, make as many friends as possible, exert all possible positive efforts, and forge a wider and more powerful democratic people's united front. We must steadfastly launch various forms of struggle that are just, beneficial, and considerate; lead the masses' democratic movement toward a better destination by further combining the masses' struggle in enemy-controlled areas with the revolutionary armed struggle; and establish a powerful revolutionary front.

At present, we must consciously, patiently, and unceasingly study Marxism-Leninism and do our best to upgrade the theoretical and ideological level of the party. Every comrade under the party's leadership must resolutely apply himself to the party's statements, the constitution, and the new democracy program. Every comrade must sincerely study them, thoroughly comprehend them, and resolutely implement them. The cadres belonging of various ranks in the party, fighters, and [word indistinct] must become models, must be able to combine the party's guidelines and policies with their own tasks, and impressively solve concrete problems. We must firmly uphold the party's four basic policies; resolutely maintain the party's unity in the ideological, political, and organizational fields; strengthen the party's integration; and expand the party's front to ensure the establishment of a more powerful party.

With the historic tasks being laid upon our shoulders, we must fearlessly bear the yoke of liberating our fatherland, be unafraid of making sacrifices, be undeterred by [word indistinct] and the changing world situation, continuously develop the fearless spirit of heroism and [word indistinct], and make greater contributions in advancing the party's cause through actual deeds and brilliant work.

#### BRIEFS

CHANGES IN ARMY LEADERSHIP -- Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir has announced several changes in the top command of the army. The changes come in the wake of the retirement of three generals: General Tan Sri Mohamed Zain Hashim, the chief of the Army Staff, and his deputy, Lieutenant General Jaafar Onn, as well as the chief of the Army Corps, Lieutenant General Datuk Abdul Jamil. In a statement issued in Kuala Lumpur on 20 December, the prime minister also announced their successors: the chief of defense intelligence, Lieutenant General Datuk Mohamed Ghazali Che Mat, has been appointed the chief of Army Staff and promoted as full general. The commander of the 2d Division, Major General Datuk Mohamed Hashim Mohamed Ali, has been appointed the deputy chief of Army Staff and promoted to lieutenant general. The other new lieutenant general is Datuk Wan Ismail Mohamed Saleh, the commander of the 11th Division. He has been appointed the chief of the Army Corps. [Excerpt] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 20 Dec 83 BK]

CHINA OFFERS ITSELF AS INTERNATIONAL SPOKESMAN

HK091529 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 9 Jan 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] China yesterday volunteered to speak for the Philippines before international councils.

This transpired during an hour-long meeting between State Councilor and Minister of Finance Wang Binian and the First Lady, Mrs Imelda R. Marcos, at the Great Hall of the People. Minister Wang is the fourth ranking Chinese leader Mrs Marcos met in the first 24 hours of her four-day working visit to China. All of them have assured the Philippines of China's "best support."

After the meeting with the finance minister, acting Premier Wan Li hosted a banquet for Mrs Marcos and the Philippine delegation also at the Great Hall of the People. Li noted that it was the 10th anniversary of the first lady's first visit to China. In September, 1974, she paved the way for the diplomatic ties between the two countries.

Li said the continuous progress in friendly relations and quadrupled successes of bilateral trade in over 70 projects of scientific and technological cooperation is mainly due to the efforts of the first lady.

In her response, Mrs Marcos said "I am overwhelmed by the spontaneous and generous support extended by the government and leaders of China within the 24 hours of my arrival." She said: "Today, you have not only expressed your full understanding and appreciation of the Philippine situation but also volunteered to lend your voice in support of the Philippines before international councils for the survival of a developing country."

Mrs Marcos said China's friendship with the Philippines is genuine and enduring. "China's sincerity towards its brethren in the Third World, towards countries and peoples such as the Philippines and the Filipinos, is beyond doubt." She added that such sincerity is rare in the relations between a big country and a small one. She said she came to China to learn lessons in self-reliance and China's national program of the four modernizations.

Mrs Marcos also said the Philippines is very interested in learning China's successful development of rural areas. She said China had 1.3 million rural enterprises and last year alone the total income of China's enterprises reached about \$4,225 million.

She cited China's leaders mainly Premier Zhao Ziyang, President Li Xiannian, Chairman Deng Xiaoping, Secretary-General Hu Yaobang and acting Premier Wan Li for making a reality China's economic liberation: China's experience can serve as a model for the majority of the Third World, thus providing mankind not only the options for survival but the opportunities to prosper and flourish, she said.

Today Mrs Marcos is expected to meet the Bank of China President Jin Deqin, Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi, and the Minister of Communications, Li Qing. There will also be a signing of a joint venture of the construction of a hotel in Wan Zou and a dinner at the Beijing Duck Restaurant to be hosted by Vice Foreign Minister Gong Dafei.

Signs Hotel Contract

OW091927 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1300 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] The Philippines and China today signed a joint venture contract for the construction of a hotel in Guangzhou. It was the first joint venture pact of its kind.

The contract implements the memorandum of understanding signed by the first lady and then vice premier, now president, Li Xiannian in 1979.

Witnessed by Mrs Imelda Marcos, the hotel project contract was signed by (Roman Cruz, Jr), chairman of the Philippine-China Friendship Hotel Corporation and the Manila Hotel, and (Han Ying), vice chairman of the Commission of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade in Guangzhou. Funding for the \$50 million hotel will be borrowed and guaranteed by the Chinese partner. The Philippine partner, Manila Hotel Corporation, will put up its share of 10 percent of the paid-up capital on pay-when-able terms.

ROMULO SEES TOLENTINO AS NEXT FOREIGN MINISTER

OW101225 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo has indicated today that Assemblyman Arturo Tolentino will probably take over his post after the May elections, and David Nye has this update.

[Begin video recording] [Video shows scene of interview with Romulo] [Nye] In a talk with newsmen, the aging, elderly statesman said he was informed by the president that Tolentino will most likely accept the post only after he runs in the forthcoming May elections.

[Romulo] While I think that Tolentino will be the foreign minister to succeed me, I think that the president has decided that decision because I believe Tolentino is the best man we can have. It's possible that he will be appointed after the election.

[Nye] Romulo said that Tolentino's qualified for the job because of the outstanding record and the high esteem bestowed upon him by the international community wherever Tolentino will represent the country at international conferences. In his decision to retire from public life, Romulo said he was thankful for having been afforded the opportunity to serve the country to the best of his ability. He said that the country has experienced bad times, but has always managed to survive somehow. [end recording]

MAN WITH HANDGUN AT AQUINO MURDER SCENE IDENTIFIED

OW091433 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] The Agrava factfinding board has finally identified the mystery man with the handgun who was photographed darting across the tarmac seconds after the assassination of former Senator Benigno Aquino, Jr. Jose Carlos has the latest.

[Begin recording] [Carlos] According to the board's public coordinator, Attorney Bienvenido Tan, that mystery man was Sergeant (Leonardo Mojica) of Avsecom [Aviation Security Command] intelligence. Attorney Tan said he was sure of the identity because First Sergeant (Pablo Martinez) of the 801st Avsecom Squadron earlier testified he was with (Mojica) at the back of the luggage tug during the shooting. (Mojica's) presence at the tarmac was again caught in photos (Luis Perez), photojournalist of the BULLETIN TODAY, presented before the Agrava Board this afternoon. Last week, another photojournalist, Recto Mercene, of the TIMES JOURNAL, showed the board a photo of Sgt (Mojica).

Attorney Tan said Sgt (Mojica), seen behind the luggage tug, was not supposed to be there, because in an earlier testimony given by Captain (Mario) Bautista of Avsecom Intelligence, (Mojica) and Airman First Class (Daniel Albano) were instructed to proceed to the tarmac of bay 7 to help in the crowd control operations there.

In his testimony, (Luis Perez) confirmed earlier testimonies of other photo correspondents assigned to the Manila International Airport of a hysterical lady coming out of tube 8, screaming "I saw what happened! They already killed Aquino!"

(Jose Macaspak, III) of EVENING POST, who also testified this morning, identified this woman as a certain Santos. (Macaspak) told the board the woman refused to respond to newsmen's queries after she talked to Colonel Vincente Tigas of the Presidential Security Command who tried to calm her down. Col Tigas is actually media relations officer detailed at the official media affairs. In his testimony, Tigas denied that he restricted airport photojournalists to go near the entrance of the China Airlines plane. He said that (Luis Tabuena), airport manager and military officers were the ones who disallowed the mediamen. Tigas also told the board that newsmen knew that Aquino was arriving on board China Airlines at about 1:04 in the afternoon, while he did not have any knowledge of that. Tigas recalled to the board what he heard and saw prior to the assassination.

[Tigas] We were all waiting, we were all prepared, and when we (?tried), we could hear the door being opened, with a swishing sound and...

[Unidentified speaker] Which door were you referring to?

[Tigas] Possibly it could have been the sound of a aircraft door being opened.

[Unidentified speaker] So, what you heard was the door being opened?

[Tigas] Yeah, being opened.

[Unidentified speaker] With this swishing sound?

[Tigas] Air coming in and followed by steps, people rushing. They were in a hurry.

[Unidentified speaker] I see. Were there, did you hear voices?

[Tigas] Yes, yes. There were muffled voices. I heard people being pushed, and this,ah, hitting the .... I think, hitting the wall or floor of the mobile tube.

[Unidentified speaker] And then?

[Tigas] At that time, I think I heard a woman screaming. Then I remember hearing the door shut, so it could be the door of the stairway. Then we heard the single shot fired.

[Carlos] Meanwhile Attorney Francisco Villas, head of the board's investigating arm, said probably witnesses to the Aquino assassination are now coming out slowly. He said he now finds it easy to talk to them and convince them to testify. One such witness is (Selso Loterino) of Philippine Airlines, who is reported to have seen the actual shooting and will testify in 2 weeks' time. [end recording]

#### OPPOSITION DIVIDED ON ELECTION PARTICIPATION

OW091231 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Opposition groups remain divided over the issue of the Batasang polls -- whether to boycott or participate. This was evident in yesterday's Kompil [Kongreso NG Mamayang Pilipino] the First Congress of the Philippino People as it was called, during which UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] President Salvador Laurel was booed, reportedly, when he urged delegates to participate in the May 14 elections.

There were shouts of "boycott" and "fight! fight!" Those who were vocal in adopting a pro-boycott stand were former Senator Lorenzo Tanada and the late Tarlac Senator Aquino's brother, Agapito, who organized the opposition congress.

The congress, nonetheless, allowed a 15-man group to set a deadline for the Marcos administration to meet their demands before deciding on a definite boycott. Among their demands, a new voters' list, new members in the Comelec [Commission on Election], repeal of several decrees, and two-thirds' vote of Batasang on the declaration of martial law.

**Boycott 'Will Favor KBL'**

OW091451 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1300 GMT 9 Jan 84

[Text] Any boycott of the Batasang polls by the opposition will favor the KBL. This is stressed today by Assemblyman Arturo Tolentino. Tolentino, who is KBL minister of state for foreign affairs, said there simply is no time to meet the demands of Kompil [Kongreso Ng Mamayang Pilipino], an opposition group which held its first congress yesterday under chief organizer Agapito Aquino, brother of the slain Tarlac senator.

Tolentino said the conditions brought out by Kompil before they would take part in the May 14 polls would mean changing the Constitution, which would require approval of the Batasang which is not currently in session. Kompil, among other things, demanded the lifting of several decrees and the power to unilaterally legislate by decree and declare martial law.

**MARCOS 'AVERSE' TO VOTER REREGRISTRATION**

HK100438 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 10 Jan 84

[Text] The Kilusang Bagong Lipunan will hold a caucus tomorrow at Malacanang. The caucus was called by the president. It will firm up the ruling party's stand on various political and economic issues, particularly those related to the upcoming nationwide plebiscite on constitutional amendments on January 27, and the Batasan elections on May 14.

During the caucus a three-man committee commissioned earlier to draft a proposed reregistration decree is expected to submit its recommendations. The committee is composed of political affairs adviser Leonardo Perez, Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono, and Justice Minister Ricardo Puno. The president said the provisions of the proposed decree had been subjected to scrutiny by almost everyone, including the opposition groups. The president said he would sign the decree if the proposal would be endorsed by tomorrow's caucus.

In a talk with newsmen, the president said he is personally averse to the idea of a nationwide general reregistration of voters, considering the tremendous expense involved and also the fact it would not favor the opposition, with their inferior organization; but, the president noted, the opposition appears to be insistent on the reregistration.

**EDITORIAL NOTES CONTINUED ACTIVITY OF NPA**

HK090155 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 8 Jan 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Countryside Is Not Quiet"]

[Text] The death of 13 PC [Philippine Constabulary] soldiers in an ambush in Cagayan shows that the New People's Army is still a force to reckon with.

Reports said two other soldiers were also seriously wounded in the ambush Thursday in Rizal town.

It is interesting to note that every time military leaders issue statements that the terrorist armies of both the Communist Party of the Philippines and the Moro National Liberation Front no longer constitute a real threat to the country, terror squads from the NPA and the MNLF invariably take the occasion to inflict heavy casualties on government troops -- perhaps their way of saying they remain a power to contend with.

While it is true that reassuring statements from the military about the rebel situation are often needed to calm the people's fears and anxieties, there is always the danger that such statements would make people relax their guard and become complacent.

What our military leaders can perhaps do is to tell the people of the real situation as far as the rebels are concerned -- that they remain strong and capable of destabilizing the government but that the government has the capability to put the situation under control.

This way, the people would remain alert to the dangers posed by the communists and the secessionists but are, at the same time, assured that their government remains capable of defending them. After all, alert citizenry can do a lot to help the government in the war against dissidents.

In this connection, it would also help the campaign a lot if the military establishes better rapport with the people, particularly those in the rural areas.

The military leadership has been exerting its utmost to weed out undesirables from its ranks but daily reports indicate that many soldiers continue to abuse people in the rural areas. Such abuses, of course, would only drive the rural folk to the cause of the rebels.

Our military leaders should double their efforts in removing these abusive soldiers from the service before they do irreparable damage to the cause of freedom in this country.

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